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ANNUAL REPORT #3

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Cover Photo: Tourists kayaking on the Mekong River at Borey Ou Svay community-based ecotourism site, Stung Treng province. Credit: USAID Greening Prey Lang.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AC	Agriculture Cooperative
AFD	Action for Development
Angkor Plywood	Angkor Plywood Co., Ltd.
APS	Annual Program Statement
BCC	Biodiversity Conservation Corridor
Beng Per	Beng Per Wildlife Sanctuary
BFCA	Bengal Florican Conservation Area
CamGAP	Cambodia Good Agricultural Practices
CBE	Community-Based Enterprise
CBET	Community-Based Ecotourism
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CCB	Climate, Community, and Biodiversity
CCWC	Commune Council for Women and Children
CDC	Council for the Development of Cambodia
CDPS	Community Development for Peace and Sustainability
CEDAC	The Cambodian Center for Study and Development in Agriculture
CEMIS	Cambodia Environment Management Information System
CEO	Collect Earth Online
CF	Community Forest
Cfi	Community Fishery
Chhaeb	Chhaeb Wildlife Sanctuary
CI	Conservation International
CIP	Commune Investment Plan
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CNM	National Center for Parasitology, Entomology and Malaria Control
COP	Chief of Party
COR	Contracting Officer's Representative
CPA	Community Protected Area
CRDB	Cambodia Rehabilitation and Development Board
CRDT	Cambodian Rural Development Team
CYN	Cambodia Youth Network
DCOP	Deputy Chief of Party
DIS	Development Information Solution
DPA	Development and Partnership in Action
DQA	Data Quality Assessment
ELC	Economic Land Concession
EWMI	East West Management Institute
FA	Forestry Administration
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FFI	Fauna & Flora International
FiA	Fisheries Administration
FLO	Forest Livelihood Organization
FPIC	Free, Prior, and Informed Consent
FRL	Forest Reference Level
FWUC	Farmer Water User Community
FY	Fiscal Year
GDANCP	General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection
GDEKI	General Department of Environmental Knowledge and Information
GDLC	General Department of Local Community
GERES	Energies Renouvelables, Environnement et Solidarités
GESI	Gender and Social Inclusion
GFC	Maryland Global Forest Change
GIS	Geographic Information System

GPL	Greening Prey Lang
GPS	Global Positioning System
GTL	Grant Technical Lead
Growway	Growway Partner Co., Ltd.
ISAC	Innovations for Social Accountability in Cambodia
JCM	Joint Crediting Mechanism
Krassna	Krassna Management Co., Ltd.
Kulen Promtep	Kulen Promtep Wildlife Sanctuary
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning
Mitsui	Mitsui & Co., Ltd.
MLMUPC	Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction
MME	Ministry of Mines and Energy
MoE	Ministry of Environment
Mol	Ministry of Interior
MoRD	Ministry of Rural Development
MoT	Ministry of Tourism
MoWA	Ministry of Women's Affairs
MoWRAM	Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology
NatureWild	NatureWild Co., Ltd.
NCDD	National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NICFI	Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative
North Tonle Sap	North Tonle Sap Protected Landscape
NPL	Northern Plains Landscape
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Product
NTFP-EP	Non-Timber Forest Products-Exchange Programme
OFO	Our Future Organization
OPKC	Organization to Promote Kuy Culture
OSU	Oregon State University
PA	Protected Area
PAMP	Protected Area Monitoring Platform
PCFPCC	Provincial Community Forestry Program Coordination Committee
PDAFF	Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries
PDLMUPC	Provincial Department of Land Management, Urban Planning, and Construction
PDoe	Provincial Department of Environment
PDorD	Provincial Department of Rural Development
PDorT	Provincial Department of Tourism
PDorWA	Provincial Department of Women's Affairs
PDWRM	Provincial Department of Water Resources and Meteorology
PES	Payment for Ecosystem Services
Phnom Tbaeng	Phnom Tbaeng Natural Heritage Park
Phnom Thnout	Phnom Thnout-Phnom Pok Wildlife Sanctuary
PKH	People of Knowledge of Highlanders
PLCN	Prey Lang Community Network
PLEL	Prey Lang Extended Landscape
PNKS	Ponleu Ney Kdey Sangkhum
Preah Roka	Preah Roka Wildlife Sanctuary
Prey Lang	Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary
RECOFTC	The Center for People and Forests
REDD+	Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia

SAR	Synthetic Aperture Radar
SMART	Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool
SMP	Sansom Mlup Prey
SRP	Sustainable Rice Platform
SVC	Sam Veasna Center
SWP	Sustainable Water Partnership
TEAMS	Training and Exchanges Automated Management System
Think Biotech	Think Biotech (Cambodia) Co., Ltd.
ToT	Training of Trainer
UMD	University of Maryland
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
VCS	Verified Carbon Standard
VMN	Village Marketing Network
WA	Wildlife Alliance
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WEA	Wild Earth Allies
WWF	World Wildlife Fund for Nature
YEA	Young Eco Ambassador

សេចក្តីសង្ខេប

គម្រោង USAID ព្រៃឡង់បៃតង (GPL) គឺជាសកម្មភាពរយៈពេលប្រាំឆ្នាំដែលមានគោលបំណងលើកកម្ពស់ភាពធន់ ការអភិវឌ្ឍដែលមានកម្រិតបំប៉នខ្សែសង្វាក់ និងការគ្រប់គ្រងតំបន់ទេសភាពព្រៃឡង់និងតំបន់វិញ (PLEL) ប្រកបដោយបរិយាប័ន្ន និងនិរន្តរភាព។ ដើម្បីសម្រេចបានគោលដៅនេះ គម្រោង USAID ព្រៃឡង់បៃតងអនុវត្តវិធីសាស្ត្ររួមដែលផ្តោតលើការអភិរក្សតំបន់ទេសភាពដើម្បីឆ្លើយតបទៅនឹងការគំរាមកំហែងដោយផ្ទាល់ ទៅលើធនធានធម្មជាតិ និងផលប៉ះពាល់នានា។ សកម្មភាពទាំងនេះនឹងធ្វើឱ្យប្រសើរឡើងនូវការចូលរួម និងការធ្វើសេចក្តីសម្រេចចិត្តផ្នែកលើកស្ទួយក្នុងការគ្រប់គ្រងព្រៃឈើ និងជីវៈចម្រុះនៅប្រទេសកម្ពុជាក៏ដូចជាការកាត់បន្ថយការបំប៉នខ្សែសង្វាក់កញ្ចក់ ហើយបង្កើតឱកាសសេដ្ឋកិច្ច សម្រាប់ប្រជាជននៅតាមជនបទ ព្រមទាំងកៀរគរការវិនិយោគលើធនធានធម្មជាតិក្នុងការកាត់បន្ថយហានិភ័យ ដោយសារផលប៉ះពាល់ពីការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ។

របាយការណ៍នេះ ជារបាយការណ៍សកម្មភាពឆ្នាំទី៣ របស់គម្រោងព្រៃឡង់បៃតង ដែលអនុវត្តចាប់ពីថ្ងៃទី១ ខែតុលា ឆ្នាំ២០២០ ដល់ថ្ងៃទី៣០ ខែកញ្ញា ឆ្នាំ២០២១។ សកម្មភាពប្រចាំឆ្នាំទី៣ គឺផ្តោតទៅលើការអនុវត្តសកម្មភាពផែនការការងារប្រចាំឆ្នាំទី៣ បើទោះបីមានបញ្ហាប្រឈមដោយសារការរីករាលដាលនៃជំងឺកូវីដ-១៩ក៏ដោយ។ ដើម្បីសុវត្ថិភាពពីការឆ្លងជំងឺកូវីដ-១៩ សកម្មភាពជាច្រើនត្រូវបានពន្យារ ឬព្យួរជាបណ្តោះអាសន្ន ដោយមានការកែប្រែសកម្មភាពអនុវត្តការងារដែលធ្វើឡើងដើម្បីជាសុវត្ថិភាពដល់បុគ្គលិកគម្រោង ភាគីរដ្ឋាភិបាលពាក់ព័ន្ធ និងប្រជាសហគមន៍ និងមូលហេតុដែល រដ្ឋាភិបាលធ្វើការរឹតត្បិតទៅលើការជួបជុំផ្សេងៗ។ បន្ថែមលើនេះទៀត សេចក្តីសម្រេចពីUSAID/Cambodia ដែលធ្វើឡើងនៅថ្ងៃទី១៦ ខែមិថុនា ឆ្នាំ២០២១ ដែលតម្រូវឱ្យបញ្ឈប់សកម្មភាពទីវាលមួយចំនួនជាបន្ទាន់ ដែលគាំទ្រទៅដល់រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលកម្ពុជា ក្នុងតំបន់ដែនជម្រកសត្វព្រៃព្រៃឡង់ និងការបង្កើនសកម្មភាពគាំទ្រដោយផ្ទាល់ដល់រដ្ឋាភិបាលកម្ពុជានៅក្នុងតំបន់ទេសភាពព្រៃឡង់ និងតំបន់ជុំវិញទាំងអស់។

សកម្មភាពអភិរក្សជីវៈចម្រុះនិងតំបន់ការពារធម្មជាតិ

- រៀបចំសិក្ខាសាលាស្តីពីការសម្រួលផែនការប្រចាំឆ្នាំ នៅព្រះវិហារសម្រាប់ឆ្នាំសារពើពន្ធ ២០២១ និងសិក្ខាសាលាជាមួយនឹងមន្ទីរបរិស្ថានខេត្ត (PdoE) ខេត្តកំពង់ធំ ក្រចេះ ស្ទឹងត្រែង ដើម្បីសម្រួលផែនការគ្រប់គ្រងឆ្នាំសារពើពន្ធ ២០២១ ។
- បញ្ចប់ការប្រមូលទិន្នន័យពីការកំណត់បែងចែកតំបន់គ្រប់គ្រង និងពង្រឹងផែនទីអំពីការកំណត់បែងចែកតំបន់គ្រប់គ្រងនៃដែនជម្រកសត្វព្រៃ ព្រៃឡង់។ ការប្រមូលទិន្នន័យពីការកំណត់បែងចែកតំបន់គ្រប់គ្រងនិងការបញ្ចូលវាទៅក្នុងប្រព័ន្ធដីជម្រកសត្វព្រៃ ឆែប គូលែនព្រហ្មទេព ភ្នំត្នោត-ភ្នំពក

និងដែនជម្រកសត្វព្រៃព្រះរកា និងសម្រេចបាន៥០%នៃការប្រមូលទិន្នន័យពីការកំណត់តំបន់គ្រប់គ្រង សម្រាប់តំបន់ការពារធម្មជាតិភាគខាងជើងបឹងទន្លេសាប។

- បញ្ចប់ការបោះបង្គោលកំណត់ព្រំប្រទល់ក្នុងឧទ្យានបេតិកភណ្ឌធម្មជាតិ ភ្នំត្បែង ។
- បានបញ្ជូនទិន្នន័យស្តីពីការកំណត់បែងចែកតំបន់គ្រប់គ្រង ទិន្នន័យកំណត់ព្រំប្រទល់ និងពង្រាងផែនទី សម្រាប់តំបន់ការពារធម្មជាតិទាំង ៧តំបន់ ទៅឱ្យក្រសួងបរិស្ថាន ។
- គាំទ្រសហគមន៍តំបន់ការពារធម្មជាតិចំនួន ៥៦ នៅក្នុងតំបន់ទេសភាពព្រៃឡង់ និងតំបន់ជុំវិញសម្រាប់ការ អភិវឌ្ឍ និងបង្កើនសមត្ថភាពនៃការគ្រប់គ្រង។ សហគមន៍តំបន់ការពារធម្មជាតិចំនួន ៤៤ បានឈានដល់ ជំហានទី៥ នៃជំហានទាំង ៨ នៃគោលការណ៍នាំស្តីពីការអភិវឌ្ឍសហគមន៍តំបន់ការពារធម្មជាតិ។ សហ គមន៍តំបន់ការពារធម្មជាតិចំនួន ២៣ បានទទួលការបណ្តុះបណ្តាលពីការពង្រឹងសមត្ថភាពរបស់សហគម ន៍ និងសហគមន៍ការពារធម្មជាតិចំនួន ៣២ ទទួលបានការគាំទ្រសម្រាប់ការធ្វើផែនការការងារ និងការ រៀបចំការប្រជុំប្រចាំខែនិងប្រចាំឆ្នាំ។
- ដំឡើងផ្នែកសញ្ញាព្រំប្រទល់សហគមន៍តំបន់ការពារធម្មជាតិបានចំនួន ៥២៩០ សម្រាប់សហគមន៍តំបន់ ការពារធម្មជាតិចំនួន២០ សហគមន៍ ដើម្បីជាសញ្ញាប្រាប់ដល់សាធារណៈជនអោយដឹងពីព្រំប្រទល់របស់ សហគមន៍ទាំងនោះ សម្រាប់ការការពារប្រកបដោយប្រសិទ្ធភាពខ្ពស់។
- គាំទ្រដល់ការអនុវត្តផែនការគ្រប់គ្រងសម្រាប់សហគមន៍ព្រៃឈើចំនួន ២០សហគមន៍។ ការបង្កើត គម្រោងឥណទានសហគមន៍ព្រៃឈើ ចំនួន ៤ ការអនុវត្តគម្រោងឥណទានសហគមន៍ព្រៃឈើចំនួន ១៨ រៀបចំផែនការគ្រប់គ្រងសហគមន៍ព្រៃឈើ ចំនួន ១០ សហគមន៍ និងផែនការប្រតិបត្តិប្រចាំឆ្នាំចំនួន ១៣ សហគមន៍ព្រៃឈើ។
- គាំទ្រដល់សហគមន៍កសិករអ្នកប្រើប្រាស់ទឹកប្រព័ន្ធធារាសាស្ត្រ ចំនួន ២សហគមន៍ ក្នុងខេត្តកំពង់ធំក្នុង ការធ្វើផែនទីកំណត់ទំហំដីស្រែរបស់សមាជិកនីមួយៗ ដោយការប្រើប្រាស់ជ្រុង និងទិន្នន័យតាមប្រព័ន្ធ GPS។ ការកំណត់ផែនទីទំហំដីស្រែ នឹងជួយជំរុញសមត្ថភាពរបស់សហគមន៍កសិករអ្នកប្រើប្រាស់ទឹក ប្រព័ន្ធធារាសាស្ត្រ ដើម្បីប្រមូលថវិកាសម្រាប់ការប្រើប្រាស់ទឹកប្រចាំឆ្នាំពីសមាជិករបស់ខ្លួន។
- បញ្ចប់ការសិក្សាដោយប្រើការវាស់វែងប្រវត្តិដើម្បីតាមដានសត្វព្រៃនៅក្នុងដែនជម្រកសត្វព្រៃ ឆែប ព្រះការ និងតំបន់បិតិកភណ្ឌធម្មជាតិ ភ្នំត្បែង។
- បានធ្វើបច្ចុប្បន្នភាពបញ្ជីប្រភេទសត្វដែលមាននៅក្នុងដែនជម្រកសត្វព្រៃ ឆែប គូលែនព្រហ្មទេព ព្រះរកា និងតំបន់បិតិកភណ្ឌធម្មជាតិ ភ្នំត្បែង ហើយបានចុះផ្សាយបញ្ជីនេះតាមបណ្តាញអ៊ិនធើណែតតាមរយៈ មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលព័ត៌មានជីវចម្រុះសកល។

- បានបញ្ចប់ការសិក្សាពីហ្សែននេទិក (genetic) របស់ប្រភេទសត្វជំរើអាស៊ី នៅក្នុងដែនជម្រកសត្វព្រៃ ឆែប ព្រះរាជ និងព្រៃឡង់។
- សម្របសម្រួលជាមួយដៃគូអនុវត្តគម្រោង និងអ្នកទទួលជំនួយបន្តដើម្បីចែករំលែកទិន្នន័យដ៏ចម្រុះដែល បានធ្វើបច្ចុប្បន្នភាពទាំងអស់ប្រគល់ទៅក្រសួងបរិស្ថាន។

ហិរញ្ញប្បទានចិរភាព និងសកម្មភាពជីវភាព

- រៀបចំដំណើរទេសចរណ៍សិក្សាជាមួយនឹងភ្នាក់ងារទេសចរណ៍ចំនួន ១៧ ទៅកាន់តំបន់ទេសចរណ៍នៅក្នុង ខេត្តក្រចេះ ស្ទឹងត្រែង និងព្រះវិហារ ដើម្បីបង្កើនការយល់ដឹងពីតំបន់ទេសចរណ៍ធម្មជាតិតាមសហគមន៍ ដែលនៅតំបន់ទេសភាពព្រៃឡង់ និងតំបន់ជុំវិញ (PLEL)។
- បានចុះកិច្ចព្រមព្រៀងភាពជាដៃគូជាមួយ Spoons Cambodia ដើម្បីផ្តល់ការបណ្តុះបណ្តាលផ្នែក បដិសណ្ឋារកិច្ច និងជាជំនួយសម្រាប់ការអភិវឌ្ឍអាជីវកម្មរបស់សហគមន៍អេកូទេសចរណ៍ចំនួន ១៩ ដើម្បី បង្កើនគុណភាពសេវាកម្មទេសចរណ៍។
- រៀបចំដំណើរទស្សនកិច្ចសម្រាប់ សហគមន៍អេកូទេសចរណ៍ចំនួន ៦ ដើម្បីធ្វើការសិក្សាស្វែងយល់នៅ តំបន់ទេសចរណ៍ធម្មជាតិដែលធ្វើបានល្អ នៅក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា ដើម្បីយកមកអនុវត្តនៅតំបន់របស់ខ្លួន។
- បានបង្កើតគោលការណ៍ណែនាំដល់សហគមន៍អេកូទេសចរណ៍ ដើម្បីជួយពួកគេអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ និងកែលម្អ តំបន់ទេសចរណ៍ធម្មជាតិរបស់ពួកគេ។
- ផ្តល់ការបណ្តុះបណ្តាលទៅអោយសហគមន៍អេកូទេសចរណ៍ចំនួន ១៦សហគមន៍ ដើម្បីពង្រឹងការ គ្រប់គ្រង និងសមត្ថភាពផ្នែកបដិសណ្ឋារកិច្ច។
- ធ្វើការគាំទ្រដល់ការកែលម្អគ្រឿងបរិក្ខារនៅក្នុងសហគមន៍អេកូទេសចរណ៍ ចំនួន ៩ ដែលរួមបញ្ចូល ការ សាងសង់ជណ្តើរ និងការធ្វើជាផ្លូវសម្រាប់ឡើងភ្នំ ការដំឡើងផ្លាកសញ្ញាសុវត្ថិភាព ការផ្តល់ឧបករណ៍ កម្សាន្ត និងការដំឡើង និងថែទាំឡឌុបសំរាម។
- បើកដំណើរការបទពិសោធន៍នៃការអភិរក្សតាមអ៊ិនធឺណិតជាលើកដំបូងនៅលើ Airbnb ក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា ដើម្បីលើកកម្ពស់បេតិកភណ្ឌធម្មជាតិ និងវប្បធម៌របស់កម្ពុជាក្នុងអំឡុងពេលជំងឺរាតត្បាតកូវីដ-១៩។
- ធ្វើការចុះឈ្មោះគ្រួសារកសិករចំនួន ៧០០ គ្រួសារទៅក្នុងកម្មវិធីស្រូវមិត្តភាពសង្គ្រោះសត្វព្រៃ របស់អង្គការ សន្សំម្លប់ព្រៃ និងផ្តល់ការលើកទឹកចិត្តផ្នែកហិរញ្ញវត្ថុដល់កសិករជាសមាជិកស្រូវមិត្តភាពសង្គ្រោះសត្វព្រៃ ចំនួន ៤៦១ នាក់។
- បានធ្វើការបែងចែកដើមស្វាយចន្ទីចំនួន ៩,១៩៩ ដើមទៅគ្រួសារកសិករចំនួន ២៩ គ្រួសារដែលបានចូលរួម ក្នុងកម្មវិធីកសិកម្មរបស់អង្គការអនាគតយើង នៅភ្នំត្នោត។

- បានរៀបចំវេទិកាថ្នាក់តំបន់តាមប្រព័ន្ធអនឡាញ ចំនួន ៥ថ្ងៃ ស្តីពីសហគ្រាសសហគមន៍ពឹងផ្អែកលើអនុផលព្រៃឈើ ដែលជាវេទិកាសម្រាប់ការអភិវឌ្ឍជំនាញក្នុងការគ្រប់គ្រង និងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍។
- បានគាំទ្រវគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលដល់ក្រុមសហគ្រាសសហគមន៍ចំនួន ២០ ដែលមានក្នុងគម្រោងដែលផ្តល់មូលនិធិទៅអោយអង្គការ NTFP-EP ដើម្បីបង្កើនសមត្ថភាពក្នុងការគ្រប់គ្រង សហគ្រិនភាព ភាពជាអ្នកដឹកនាំ និងការប្រមូលផលប្រកបដោយចីរភាព។
- បានធ្វើការសម្ភោធជាផ្លូវការនូវគម្រោងដេបូក នៅតំបន់ទេសភាពខ្ពង់រាបភាគខាងជើង និងបញ្ចប់ការធ្វើសារពើភណ្ឌព្រៃឈើជំហានដំបូង ការចាប់ផ្តើមកិច្ចពិភាក្សាជាមួយសហគមន៍ និងការធ្វើសេចក្តីព្រាងឯកសារគម្រោង
- បានចាប់ផ្តើមដំណាក់កាលទីពីរ គម្រោងដេបូកនៃយន្តការឥណទានរួម(JCM) Mitsui នៅក្នុងដែនជម្រកសត្វព្រៃ ព្រៃឡង់។
- កិច្ចព្រមព្រៀងគម្រោងរវាងអង្គការអនាគតយើង និង GreenCollar ដែលជាអ្នកបង្កើតគម្រោង និងវិនិយោគកាបូន ត្រូវបានចុះហត្ថលេខា ដើម្បីអភិវឌ្ឍន៍គម្រោងដេបូកនៅដែនជម្រកសត្វព្រៃ ភ្នំត្នោត និងការអនុញ្ញាតជាផ្លូវការដោយក្រសួងបរិស្ថានក្នុងការទទួលស្គាល់ជាផ្លូវការអោយអង្គការអនាគតយើងជាអ្នកធ្វើការអភិវឌ្ឍគម្រោងនេះ។
- អ្នកភូមិចំនួន ១៤ បានធ្វើការយាមត្រពាំង នៅឆែប និងគូលែន ព្រហ្មទេព ដើម្បីការពារជម្រកសត្វសំខាន់ៗពីការបរបាញ់ ក៏ដូចជាទទួលបានប្រាក់កំរៃពីការអភិរក្ស។
- អ្នកភូមិចំនួន ១២៩នាក់ បានយាមសំបុកសត្វបក្សីដែលងាយរងគ្រោះនៅដែនជម្រកសត្វព្រៃ ឆែប គូលែនព្រហ្មទេព និង ព្រៃឡង់។
- ក្រុមអ្នកផលិតមកពីសហករណ៍កសិកម្មចំនួន ២ នៅខេត្តកំពង់ធំបានលក់គ្រាប់ស្វាយចន្ទីចំនួន ៩៧.៣ តោន ដែលរកចំណូលបានជាសរុប ១២៥,២៧៣.៧៥ ដុល្លារអាមេរិក តាមរយៈកិច្ចព្រមព្រៀងដែលសម្របសម្រួលដោយគម្រោងព្រៃឡង់បែតង។

ចំណុចសំខាន់ៗផ្នែកអភិបាលកិច្ច និងការអនុវត្តច្បាប់

- បានគាំទ្រការអនុវត្តកិច្ចសន្យាល្បឿនចំនួន ២៩ រវាងមន្ត្រីឧទ្យានរក្សា និងសហគមន៍តំបន់ការពារធម្មជាតិចំនួន ២៩ នៅក្នុងដែនជម្រកសត្វព្រៃឆែប គូលែន-ព្រហ្មទេព ភ្នំត្នោត ព្រះរការ ព្រៃឡង់ និងបឹងពែរ។
- ចូលរួមសម្របសម្រួលការទទួលស្គាល់របស់ក្រសួងបរិស្ថានទៅលើសហគមន៍តំបន់ការពារធម្មជាតិថ្មីចំនួន ០៤ និងការអនុម័តលក្ខន្តិកៈថ្មីរបស់សហគមន៍តំបន់ការពារធម្មជាតិចំនួន ១៧។
- បោះពុម្ពផ្សាយរបាយការណ៍វាយតម្លៃពីតំបន់ទេសភាពព្រៃឡង់ និងតំបន់ជុំវិញនៅលើបណ្តាញសង្គម (ហ្វេសប៊ុក) និងលើគេហទំព័ររបស់កម្មវិធីអភិវឌ្ឍន៍អង្គការសហប្រជាជាតិ (UNDP)។

- ផ្តល់វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលដល់ភូមិចំនួន ១១ ដែលស្ថិតនៅក្នុងដែនជម្រកសត្វព្រៃ ព្រៃឡង់ លើប្រធានបទទាក់ទងនឹងរបាយការណ៍វាយតម្លៃពីតំបន់ទេសភាពព្រៃឡង់ និងតំបន់ជុំវិញ ដែលលើកឡើងពី (១) តើអ្វីទៅជាបម្រែបម្រួលអាកាសធាតុ (២) ហេតុអ្វីបានជាវាកើតឡើង? (៣) តើវាមានផលប៉ះពាល់អ្វីខ្លះ? និង (៤) តើមានដំណោះស្រាយអ្វីខ្លះដើម្បីទប់ស្កាត់បម្រែបម្រួលអាកាសធាតុ?
- កសាងសមត្ថភាពដល់សមាជិកគណៈកម្មការរបស់សហគមន៍មូលដ្ឋានចំនួន ១៤ នៅក្នុងដែនជម្រកសត្វព្រៃ ព្រៃឡង់ ដើម្បីដាក់បញ្ចូលអាទិភាពក្នុងការគ្រប់គ្រងធនធានធម្មជាតិនៅក្នុងដែនការអភិវឌ្ឍឃុំ។
- ផ្តួចផ្តើមឱ្យមានការល្អិតសហគមន៍ព្រៃឈើនៅក្នុងទីជម្រាលស្ទឹងជីនិត ដែលមានការល្អិតសហគមន៍ព្រៃឈើចំនួន ១៨ ល្អិតបានកើតឡើង ដើម្បីបង្កើនការការពារទីជម្រាល។
- ផ្តួចផ្តើមឱ្យមានការល្អិតពី សហគមន៍នេសាទចំនួន ១៦ សហគមន៍ដែលនៅក្នុងខេត្តក្រចេះ និងស្ទឹងត្រែង ដើម្បីបង្កើនការអភិរក្ស កន្លាយក្បាលកង្កែបដោយមានការល្អិតសហគមន៍នេសាទចំនួន ២៥៥ ត្រូវបានធ្វើឡើង។
- គាំទ្រការល្អិតរបស់មន្ត្រីឧទ្យានរក្សាចំនួន ៥,២៩៦ ការល្អិតសហគមន៍តំបន់ការពារធម្មជាតិចំនួន ១,១២៨ ការល្អិតសហគមន៍ព្រៃឈើចំនួន ១៨ ការល្អិតសហគមន៍នេសាទចំនួន ២៥៥ ការល្អិតសហគមន៍ចំនួន ៣៧៧ និងការល្អិតរួមចំនួន ៤៤៧ នៅក្នុងតំបន់ការពារធម្មជាតិជុំវិញតំបន់ទេសភាពព្រៃឡង់ និងតំបន់ជុំវិញ។
- ជំរឿង និងសម្ភោធទីបញ្ជាការប្រព័ន្ធគ្រួតពិនិត្យតំបន់ការពារធម្មជាតិនៅមន្ទីរបរិស្ថានខេត្តព្រះវិហារ និងជំរឿងបញ្ជាការប្រព័ន្ធគ្រួតពិនិត្យតំបន់ការពារធម្មជាតិនៅមន្ទីរបរិស្ថានខេត្តស្ទឹងត្រែង។
- ធ្វើរបាយការណ៍សម្រាប់ការវិភាគលើសំណុំទិន្នន័យពីបម្រែបម្រួលព្រៃឈើសាកលរបស់សាកលវិទ្យាល័យ Maryland ដែលសំណុំទិន្នន័យនេះមានផលប្រយោជន៍ខ្ពស់ក្នុងការពង្រីកវិសាលភាព និងគុណភាពនៃការតាមដានព្រៃឈើរបស់ក្រសួងបរិស្ថាន។

ចំណុចសំខាន់ៗផ្នែកគ្រប់គ្រង និងទំនាក់ទំនង

- បានធ្វើការប្រមូលផ្តុំទិន្នន័យពីសកម្មភាពគោលនយោបាយទៅជារបាយការណ៍មួយទាំងភាសាអង់គ្លេស និងខ្មែរ ដើម្បីបង្កភាពងាយស្រួលដល់បុគ្គលិកក្នុងការទទួលបានព័ត៌មាន។
- ធ្វើការបណ្តុះបណ្តាលចំនួន ៣១ ដល់បុគ្គលិកក្រោមប្រធានបទពី ការត្រួតពិនិត្យផលប៉ះពាល់បរិស្ថាន ការបញ្ជ្រាបយេនឌ័រ ការបង្កើតឧបករណ៍អភិវឌ្ឍន៍ផែនការសម្រាប់ការដាក់បញ្ចូលនៅក្នុងផែនការអភិវឌ្ឍឃុំ ការទំនាក់ទំនង និងផ្សព្វផ្សាយ និងការពិគ្រោះពីគោលការណ៍ដោយសេរី ជាមុន និងការយល់ព្រម (គោលការណ៍អេហ្វិក)។
- រៀបចំកិច្ចប្រជុំចាប់ផ្តើម និងអនុម័តផែនការការងារទៅដល់ការផ្តល់ជំនួយថ្មីចំនួន ៧ ដើម្បីឆ្លើយតបទៅនឹងការកាត់បន្ថយផលប៉ះពាល់កូវីដ-១៩ ដោយសកម្មភាពអ្នកទទួលជំនួយចំនួន ៤ ត្រូវបានចាប់ផ្តើម។

- ធ្វើបច្ចុប្បន្នភាពផែនការតាមដាន វាយតម្លៃ និងសិក្សា និងសៀវភៅណែនាំការតាមដាន វាយតម្លៃ និងសិក្សា ដើម្បីដាក់បញ្ចូលនូវសូចនាកររបស់USAIDថ្មីចំនួនប្រាំ។
- បង្កើតថ្មីនូវប្រព័ន្ធរាយការណ៍សម្រាប់អ្នកទទួលជំនួយដែលសាមញ្ញជាងមុន និងមានដាក់ប្រព័ន្ធលើកដល់ មន្ត្រីឯកទេសជំនួយ និងបង្កើតថ្មីនូវប្រព័ន្ធគ្រប់គ្រងទិន្នន័យសម្រាប់ការតាមដាន និងរាយការណ៍ពីលទ្ធផល របស់ជំនួយ។
- ធ្វើការបង្កើតផែនការការងារសម្រាប់ឆ្នាំ ២០២២ ដែលផ្អែកលើសកម្មភាពនៃការបង្វែរទិសដៅទៅផ្ដោតលើ ការលើកកម្ពស់ជីវភាព និងពង្រឹងសហគមន៍ក្នុងការអភិរក្ស និងការពារធនធានធម្មជាតិ
- ធ្វើការសហការជាមួយក្រសួងបរិស្ថានក្នុងការរៀបចំការតស៊ូមតិរបស់យុវជនប្រចាំឆ្នាំលើកទី ១ស្តីពីបរិស្ថាន ដែលមានការចូលរួមពីសិស្សវិទ្យាល័យពីខេត្តទាំងបួននៃតំបន់ទេសភាពព្រៃឡង់ និងតំបន់ជុំវិញ និងទីក្រុង ភ្នំពេញ។
- បានធ្វើយុទ្ធនាការផ្សព្វផ្សាយតាមបណ្តាញសង្គមចំនួន ២១ រួមមានយុទ្ធនាការ ព្រៃជាព្រះ “នៅថ្ងៃទី១នៃក្តី ស្រឡាញ់” ដែលមានការចូលរួមពីតារាល្បីៗនៅកម្ពុជា និងបានផ្សព្វផ្សាយដល់មនុស្សចំនួន ១.៥លាននាក់ និងទទួលបានការ like ចំនួន ៧០,០០០ ការចែកបន្តចំនួន ២,៣០០ និងការផ្តល់យោបល់ជាង ១,០០០។
- ភ្នាក់ងារព័ត៌មានក្នុងស្រុកបានធ្វើការផ្សាយបន្តនូវព័ត៌មានដែល គម្រោងព្រៃឡង់បែតងបានចុះផ្សាយលើប ណ្តាញសង្គមរបស់ខ្លួនចំនួន ៧០ ដង។ នេះសបញ្ជាក់ថាខ្លឹមសារទំនាក់ទំនងរបស់គម្រោងពិតជាមាន សារៈសំខាន់សម្រាប់ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា។
- បានសម្របសម្រួលដំណើរទស្សនកិច្ចទៅតំបន់ទេសភាពព្រៃឡង់ និងតំបន់ជុំវិញ ដែលដឹកនាំដោយ ឯកឧត្តម នេត ភីត្រា រដ្ឋលេខាធិការ នៃក្រសួងបរិស្ថាន ដើម្បីផ្សព្វផ្សាយពីសកម្មភាពរបស់គម្រោងព្រៃឡង់ បែតងក្នុងការគាំទ្រជីវភាព ការគ្រប់គ្រងតំបន់ការពារធម្មជាតិ និងការអនុវត្តច្បាប់។ ដំណើរទស្សនកិច្ចនេះ ត្រូវបានផ្សព្វផ្សាយនៅក្នុងអត្ថបទព័ត៌មាន និងវីដេអូចំនួន ៦៦។

បញ្ហាប្រឈម

ការរឹតបន្តឹងកូវីដ-១៩ ដូចជាការហាមឃាត់ការជួបជុំជាក្រុម បានបណ្តាលឱ្យមានភាពយឺតយ៉ាវសកម្មភាព ក្នុងការធ្វើការកំណត់បែងចែកតំបន់គ្រប់គ្រង និងការតាមដានសត្វព្រៃ។ នៅថ្នាក់ជាតិ និងថ្នាក់ខេត្ត ការចូលរួមក្នុង ការកំណត់បែងចែកតំបន់គ្រប់គ្រងត្រូវបានពន្យារដោយសារតែការអនុវត្តការណែនាំរបស់សម្តេចនាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រីនៅ ថ្ងៃទី ០៣ ខែកក្កដា ឆ្នាំ ២០២០ ដែលផ្តល់កម្មសិទ្ធិដីដល់បុគ្គលដែលកំពុងរស់នៅក្នុងតំបន់ការពារធម្មជាតិអស់រយៈពេលយ៉ាងយូរ។ ជាលទ្ធផល ការណែនាំនេះបានធ្វើឱ្យមានការផ្លាស់ប្តូរ និងបង្វែរទិសដៅរបស់មន្ត្រីក្រសួងបរិស្ថាន និងមន្ទីរបរិស្ថានខេត្តដើម្បីអនុវត្តសេចក្តីណែនាំ ជំនួសការធ្វើការកំណត់បែងចែកតំបន់គ្រប់គ្រង និងការបោះបង្គោល ព្រំប្រទល់។ សកម្មភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ចផ្ដោតសំខាន់លើការដឹករ៉ែ ការផលិតថាមពល និងការផ្តល់ដីសម្បទាន សេដ្ឋកិច្ចបានបន្តបង្កជាបញ្ហាប្រឈមដល់ការគ្រប់គ្រងតំបន់ការពារធម្មជាតិ។ នៅក្នុងរយៈពេលពេញមួយត្រីមាស

នៃឆ្នាំ ២០២១ គម្រោងព្រៃឡង់បែតងបានបន្តរាយការណ៍ដល់រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលកម្ពុជាអំពីសកម្មភាពអភិវឌ្ឍន៍សេដ្ឋកិច្ចណាដែលមានសកម្មភាពផ្ទុយនឹងច្បាប់នៃប្រទេសកម្ពុជា។

ផលប៉ះពាល់ផ្នែកសេដ្ឋកិច្ចរបស់ជម្ងឺកូវីដ-១៩ បានបន្តជះឥទ្ធិពលដល់ជីវភាពរបស់ប្រជាជននៅជនបទរបស់ប្រទេសកម្ពុជា។ វិស័យទេសចរណ៍ត្រូវបានរាំងស្ទះដោយសារតែការបាត់បង់ភ្ញៀវទេសចរណ៍អន្តរជាតិនៅកម្ពុជា។ បញ្ហានេះបានប៉ះពាល់ដល់តំបន់មួយចំនួននៅក្នុងតំបន់ទេសភាពព្រៃឡង់ និងតំបន់ជុំវិញដែលអាស្រ័យលើភ្ញៀវទេសចរណ៍អន្តរជាតិ។ គម្រោងព្រៃឡង់បែតងបានធ្វើការយ៉ាងជិតស្និទ្ធជាមួយដៃគូក្នុងការជំរុញផលិតផលទេសចរណ៍ ដើម្បីបំពេញតម្រូវការភ្ញៀវទេសចរណ៍ជាតិ។ សកម្មភាពនេះតម្រូវឲ្យទីភ្នាក់ងារទេសចរណ៍ និងសហគមន៍ទេសចរណ៍ធ្វើការវាយតម្លៃឡើងវិញនូវតម្រូវការផលិតផល និងអនុវត្តវិធីសាស្ត្រថ្មីៗ។ សម្រាប់សហគមន៍ជាច្រើនក៏ដូចជាដៃគូឯកជន ដែលធ្វើទៅលើទាំងអេកូទេសចរណ៍ និងសកម្មភាពជីវភាពនានា អភិក្រមផ្នែកលើប្រព័ន្ធទីផ្សារតម្រូវឲ្យមានការពិភាក្សា និងការបណ្តុះបណ្តាលយ៉ាងសំខាន់។ ការណ៍នេះបានធ្វើឱ្យមានភាពយឺតយ៉ាវក្នុងការអនុវត្តដោយសារតែវិធីសាស្ត្រអនុវត្តខុសពីអ្វីដែលបានអនុវត្តកន្លងមក។ កត្តានេះបានជម្រុញអោយមានការដាក់ចេញនូវជំនួយបន្ថែមរបស់គម្រោងព្រៃឡង់បែតងដើម្បីដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ផ្នែកសេដ្ឋកិច្ចរបស់ជម្ងឺកូវីដ-១៩ ដែលប្រើប្រាស់អភិក្រមផ្នែកលើប្រព័ន្ធទីផ្សារ។ សម្រាប់អង្គការស្វែងរក និងមិនស្វែងរកប្រាក់ចំណេញដែលមានចំណាប់អារម្មណ៍លើការទទួលបានជំនួយរបស់ គម្រោងព្រៃឡង់បែតង ពួកគេត្រូវបានឆ្លងកាត់ដំណើរការសហការបង្កើត (co-creation processes) យ៉ាងតឹងរឹងជាមួយគម្រោងព្រៃឡង់បែតង ដើម្បីធានាថាកម្មវិធីរបស់ពួកគេបានឆ្លុះបញ្ចាំងតម្រូវការរបស់អភិក្រមផ្នែកលើប្រព័ន្ធទីផ្សារ។ ជាលទ្ធផល ការធ្វើបែបនេះបណ្តាលឲ្យការសម្រេចចិត្តក្នុងការផ្តល់ជំនួយមានរយៈពេលយូរជាងធម្មតា។ បម្រែបម្រួលអាកាសធាតុនៅក្នុងតំបន់ទេសភាពព្រៃឡង់ និងតំបន់ជុំវិញមានការកើនឡើងគួរឲ្យកត់សម្គាល់ ដែលតម្រូវឲ្យមានការបន្តការអភិវឌ្ឍ និងការដាក់បញ្ចូលនូវអភិក្រមភាពធន់នឹងអាកាសធាតុនៅក្នុងសកម្មភាព។

ការអនុវត្តច្បាប់ប្រកបដោយប្រសិទ្ធភាព ដែលបានដាក់បញ្ចូលរដ្ឋាភិបាល និងសហគមន៍នៅក្នុងគម្របគ្រងរួមមួយដែលពឹងផ្អែកលើការជឿទុកចិត្ត និងការអនុវត្តច្បាប់ស្តីពីតំបន់ការពារធម្មជាតិ នៅតែមានផលវិបាកក្នុងការអនុវត្ត។ ដៃគូថ្នាក់ខេត្តមួយចំនួនបានបង្ហាញឆន្ទៈមុតមាំក្នុងការចូលរួមក្នុងកិច្ចខិតខំប្រឹងប្រែងអនុវត្តច្បាប់ ជាងដៃគូដទៃដែលជាលទ្ធផលបណ្តាលឲ្យមានភាពមិនស្មើគ្នាក្នុងការអនុវត្ត និងការអនុវត្តកិច្ចខិតខំប្រឹងប្រែងក្នុងការពង្រឹងសមត្ថភាព។ ការកាប់បំផ្លាញព្រៃឈើនៅក្នុងតំបន់ការពារធម្មជាតិព្រៃឡង់ និងតំបន់ការពារធម្មជាតិដទៃទៀតនៅក្នុងតំបន់ទេសភាពព្រៃឡង់ និងតំបន់ជុំវិញនៅតែបន្តជាបញ្ហាប្រឈមយ៉ាងសំខាន់។ មានមូលហេតុជាច្រើនដែលបណ្តាលឲ្យមានការកើនឡើងនៃការកាប់បំផ្លាញព្រៃឈើនៅក្នុងតំបន់ការពារធម្មជាតិព្រៃឡង់ និងតំបន់ការពារធម្មជាតិដទៃទៀតនៅកម្ពុជា។ ការកើនឡើងនៃការកាប់បំផ្លាញព្រៃឈើនៅតំបន់ការពារធម្មជាតិព្រៃឡង់គឺបណ្តាលមកពីសហគមន៍មូលដ្ឋាន និងជនចំណាកស្រុកធ្វើការកាប់រានព្រៃដើម្បីពង្រីកដីកសិកម្ម និងយកដីដើម្បីទុកលក់នៅពេលអនាគត។ នៅទូទាំងតំបន់ការពារធម្មជាតិ ជាពិសេសតំបន់ការពារធម្មជាតិព្រៃឡង់ ក៏មានការកើតឡើងនូវការកាប់ឈើខុសច្បាប់ផងដែរ។ ការកាប់ឈើខុសច្បាប់បណ្តាលមកពីតម្រូវការមូលដ្ឋាន និងតម្រូវការជាតិក្នុងការប្រើ

ប្រាស់ឈើសម្រាប់សាងសង់ ការលួចកាប់ឈើប្រណិតខុសច្បាប់សម្រាប់ទីផ្សារអន្តរជាតិ និងការលាងឈើខុស
ច្បាប់តាម រយៈដីសម្បទានសេដ្ឋកិច្ចជុំវិញដែនជម្រកសត្វព្រៃព្រៃឡង់។ ការគម្រាមកំហែងទាំងនេះកាន់តែធ្ងន់ធ្ងរ
ឡើងដោយសារតែការអនុវត្តច្បាប់មិនតឹងរឹង ភាពទន់ខ្សោយការសហការរវាងអាជ្ញាធរមូលដ្ឋាន ថ្នាក់ខេត្ត និងថ្នាក់
ជាតិ និងតម្រូវការក្នុងការរឹតបន្តឹងទំនាក់ទំនងរវាងសហគមន៍ និងរដ្ឋាភិបាល។

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

USAID Greening Prey Lang (GPL) is a five-year Activity that aims to promote resilient, low-emission development and inclusive, sustainable management in the Prey Lang Extended Landscape (PLEL). To achieve this goal, USAID GPL implements an integrated, landscape-level approach that addresses the direct threats to natural capital and their drivers. The Activity improves participation and evidence-based decision-making in Cambodia's management of its forests and biodiversity to lower greenhouse gas emissions, create economic opportunities for rural people, and mobilize investment in natural capital to reduce risks due to climate change vulnerabilities.

This is the USAID GPL Activity's third annual report covering the period of October 1, 2020, to September 30, 2021. Third year interventions focused on implementing Year 3 Annual Work Plan activities, despite significant challenges due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Many field activities were delayed or postponed during the year due to activity modifications implemented by USAID GPL for staff, government counterpart, and beneficiary safety and because of government-imposed restrictions. In addition, the USAID/Cambodia Partial Stop Work Order on June 16, 2021, resulted in an immediate cessation of all field activities supporting the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) in Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary (Prey Lang) and efforts to redirect activities away from directly supporting Cambodian government entities across the rest of the PLEL.

Highlights for biodiversity conservation and protected area consolidation

- Conducted annual adaptive management plan validation workshop in Preah Vihear for fiscal year 2021 (FY21) and workshops with Kampong Thom, Kratie, and Stung Treng provincial departments of environment (PDoE) to develop FY21 adaptive management plans.
- Completed zoning data collection and draft zoning map for Prey Lang; zoning data collection and digitization for Chhaeb Wildlife Sanctuary (Chhaeb), Kulen Promtep Wildlife Sanctuary (Kulen Promtep), Phnom Thnout-Phon Pok Wildlife Sanctuary (Phnom Thnout), and Preah Roka Wildlife Sanctuary (Preah Roka); and 50% of zoning data collection for North Tonle Sap Protected Landscape (North Tonle Sap).
- Completed boundary demarcation pole installation in Phnom Tbaeng Natural Heritage Park (Phnom Tbaeng).
- Officially transferred to the Ministry of Environment (MoE) all zoning and demarcation data and draft maps for seven protected areas.
- Supported **56** community protected areas (CPAs) across the PLEL for development and improved management capacity; **44** CPAs reached step 5 of 8 in the CPA development guidelines, **23** CPAs received capacity building training, and **32** CPAs received support for work planning and monthly and annual meetings.
- Installed **5,290** CPA boundary signboards for **20** CPAs to improve public recognition of boundaries for more effective protection.
- Supported implementation of community forest (CF) management plans for **20** CFs, establishment of **4** CF credit schemes, implementation of **18** CF credit schemes, and development of **10** CF management plans and **13** CF annual operational plans.
- Supported **2** farmer water user communities (FWUCs) in Kampong Thom province in developing rice parcel maps with members using drone and GPS data. Mapped rice parcels will improve the ability of the FWUC committees to collect financial contributions for annual water use.
- Completed systematic camera trap surveys in Chhaeb, Preah Roka, Prey Lang, and Phnom Tbaeng.
- Developed updated species lists for Chhaeb, Kulen Promtep, Preah Roka, and Phnom Tbaeng, and published the lists online through the Global Biodiversity Information Facility.
- Completed the first Asian elephant genetic survey in Chhaeb, Preah Roka, and Prey Lang.

- Coordinated with implementing partners and grantees to share all updated biodiversity data with MoE.

Highlights for sustainable finance and livelihoods

- Conducted a familiarization trip with **17** tour operators to sites in Kratie, Stung Treng, and Preah Vihear to raise awareness of community-based ecotourism (CBET) experiences throughout the PLEL.
- Entered into a partnership agreement with Spoons Cambodia to provide hospitality training and business development assistance for **19** CBETs to improve service quality.
- Conducted an exposure visit for **6** CBETs to visit successful examples of ecotourism in Cambodia.
- Developed CBET guidelines to help communities develop and improve their ecotourism sites.
- Provided training for **16** CBETs to improve management and hospitality capacity.
- Supported facilities improvements at **9** CBETs, which included for example building of stairs and floating boardwalks for hiking trails, installation of safety signs, provision of recreational equipment, and installation and maintenance of waste incinerators.
- Launched the first online conservation experience on Airbnb in Cambodia to promote Cambodian natural and cultural heritage during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Registered **700** farmer households for the Sansom Mlup Prey (SMP) grant IBIS Rice wildlife-friendly agriculture program and distributed financial incentives to **461** IBIS Rice farmers.
- Distributed **9,199** cashew trees to **29** farmer families participating in the Our Future Organization (OFO) grant agriculture program in Phnom Thnout.
- Hosted a five-day regional online forum on community-based non-timber forest product (NTFP) enterprises as a platform for improving skills in management and development.
- Supported training and coaching for **20** community-based enterprise (CBE) groups engaged in the Non-Timber Forest Products-Exchange Programme (NTFP-EP) grant project to improve capacity for management, entrepreneurship, leadership, and sustainable harvesting.
- Conducted official launch of the Northern Plains Landscape (NPL) REDD+ Project and completed initial forest inventory, initiated community consultations, and developed the draft Project Document.
- Initiated Phase 2 of the Mitsui & Co., Ltd. (Mitsui) Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) REDD+ Project in Prey Lang.
- Project agreement signed between OFO and GreenCollar, an Australian carbon project developer and investor, to develop the Phnom Thnout REDD+ Project, and official authorization for OFO to develop the project was granted by MoE.
- Fourteen (**14**) villagers monitored trapeangs (waterholes used by wildlife) in Chhaeb and Kulen Promtep, protecting essential habitat from poachers while receiving conservation payments.
- One hundred twenty-nine (**129**) villagers monitored the nests of globally threatened birds in Chhaeb, Kulen Promtep, and Prey Lang.
- Producer groups from **2** Kampong Thom agriculture cooperatives (ACs) sold **97.3** tons of cashews under buyer agreements facilitated by USAID GPL, earning a total of **US \$125,273.75**.

Highlights for governance and law enforcement

- Supported implementation of **29** joint patrol agreements between PDoE rangers and **29** CPAs in Chhaeb, Kulen Promtep, Phnom Tbaeng, Preah Roka, Prey Lang, and Beng Per.
- Facilitated official recognition by MoE of **4** new CPAs and PDoE endorsement of new by-laws for **17** CPAs.

- Published the PLEL Assessment through social media (Facebook) and the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) website.
- Conducted training in **11** Prey Lang villages on topics from the PLEL Assessment, addressing: (1) What is climate change? (2) Why is it happening? (3) What are the impacts? and (4) What are common solutions to mitigate climate change?
- Built capacity of committee members in **14** community-based organizations (CBOs) in Prey Lang to integrate natural resource management priorities into commune investment plans (CIPs).
- Initiated support for CF patrols in Stung Chinit watershed, with **18** CF patrols conducted to improve watershed protection.
- Initiated support for patrols by **16** community fisheries (CFis) in Kratie and Stung Treng to improve conservation of Cantor's giant softshell turtle, with **255** CFi patrols conducted.
- Supported **5,296** ranger patrols, **1,128** CPA patrols, **18** CF patrols, **255** CFi patrols, **377** community patrols, and **447** joint patrols in protected areas across the PLEL.
- Established and officially launched the Protected Area Monitoring Platform (PAMP) Command Center at Preah Vihear PDoE and established the PAMP Command Center at Stung Treng PDoE.
- Produced a report for the Analysis of the University of Maryland Global Forest Change Dataset, which found the dataset to be both credible and useful to increase the scope and enhance the quality of forest monitoring conducted by MoE.

Highlights for management and communications

- Compiled all Activity policies into one report in both English and Khmer to ensure staff are able to easily access information.
- Conducted **31** trainings for staff on topics such as environmental screening; gender mainstreaming; developing planning tools for CIP integration; communication and branding; and free, prior, and informed (FPIC) consultation.
- Conducted grant kick-off meetings and approved work plans for **7** new grants addressing COVID-19 impacts, with **4** grantees' activities initiated.
- Updated the Monitoring, Learning, and Evaluation (MEL) Plan and MEL Manual to include five new USAID indicators.
- Developed a new, simplified grantee reporting system, with an alert system for grant technical leads (GTLs), and grant database for reporting and monitoring grant project milestone deliverables.
- Developed the FY22 Annual Work Plan based on the Activity redirection to focus on interventions to improve livelihoods and strengthen communities to conserve and protect natural resources.
- Partnered with the MoE for the 1st Annual Youth Debate on the Environment featuring high school students from all four PLEL provinces and Phnom Penh.
- Conducted **21** social media campaigns, including the Valentine's Day "Forest is God" campaign with Cambodian celebrities and influencers, which reached over 1.5 million people and garnered 70,000 likes, 2,300 shares, and more than 1,000 comments
- Local media outlets picked up stories produced by USAID GPL for social media **70** times during the year, indicating that the project's communications content is valuable to Cambodians.
- Facilitated a media visit to the PLEL, led by H.E. Neth Pheaktra, Secretary of State, MoE, to promote USAID GPL activities supporting livelihoods, protected area management, and law enforcement, which resulted in **66** published news articles and videos.

Challenges

COVID-19 restrictions resulted in delays of zoning and wildlife monitoring activities as group meetings were not permitted. At the national and provincial levels, engagement on zoning has been delayed due to implementation of the directive provided by the Prime Minister on July 3, 2020, to grant land titles to individuals who have been living in protected areas for long periods of time. This directive resulted in reallocation of MoE and PDoE staff to meet this national level directive instead of zonation and boundary demarcation. Economic development activities focused on mining, power generation and economic land concessions continued to pose challenges to protected area management. USAID GPL continued to report to the RGC about economic development activities whose actions run counter to Cambodia's laws throughout the first three quarters of FY21.

The secondary economic implications of COVID-19 continued to impact rural livelihoods in Cambodia. The tourism sector was decimated as there were no international tourists in Cambodia. This impacted several sites in the PLEL whose focus was on international tourists. USAID GPL has been working closely with partners to pivot tourism products so that they cater to Cambodians. This has required tour operators and ecotourism communities to reassess product demand and implement new approaches. For many communities as well as private sector partners working on both ecotourism and other livelihoods options, a market systems-based approach has required significant discussion and training. This has slowed implementation as the approach differs from what has occurred in the past. This has impacted the roll-out of additional USAID GPL grants to address the secondary impacts of COVID-19 through a market systems-based approach. For profit and not-for-profit organizations interested in the USAID GPL grants facility have gone through intensive co-creation processes with USAID GPL to ensure their applications reflect the market-systems based requirements. This has resulted in longer than normal grant reviews. There was also a marked increase in climate variability across the PLEL. This required climate resilient approaches to be continuously developed and subsequently integrated into activities.

Effective law enforcement, which integrates government and communities into a holistic management model based on trust and enforcement of protected area laws, remains challenging. Certain provincial level government partners exhibit greater willingness to engage in improved law enforcement efforts than others, which results in unequal adoption and application of technical capacity building efforts. Deforestation in Prey Lang and other protected areas in the PLEL continues to be a significant challenge. The reasons for an increase in deforestation in Prey Lang and almost every other protected area in Cambodia during are manifold. Prey Lang has seen a continued rise in deforestation as local communities and migrants clear forest for agriculture expansion and land speculation. Across all protected areas, but most notably in Prey Lang, selective illegal logging is also taking place. Illegal logging is driven by strong local and national demand for wood for building materials, opportunistic illegal logging of luxury wood for international markets, and laundering of illegally felled timber through the economic land concessions surrounding Prey Lang. These threats are exacerbated by inadequate law enforcement, poor coordination amongst local, provincial, and national government authorities, and the need for improved community and government relations.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The USAID Greening Prey Lang (GPL) Activity, which began on August 13, 2018, aims to improve and maintain the health of forest and freshwater ecosystems within and surrounding the Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary (Prey Lang) by engaging civil society and public entities to work together to consolidate the conservation and sustainable management of the Prey Lang Extended Landscape (PLEL). The five-year Activity increases sustainable economic opportunities; supports the development of inclusive natural resource governance; and improves conservation efforts and land management for agriculture, forestry, and water while reducing greenhouse gas emissions and increasing resilience to climate change.

The overall goal of the Activity is to promote resilient, low-emissions development through inclusive sustainable management of the PLEL. To achieve this, USAID GPL builds on the successes of prior investments in the PLEL and implements a landscape-level approach that focuses on three integrated and mutually reinforcing primary objectives:

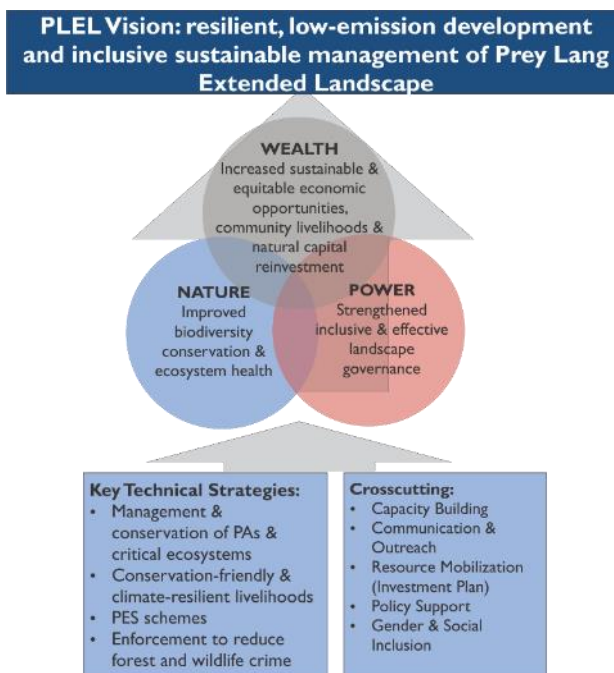
- Improved biodiversity conservation and ecosystem health in the PLEL;
- Increased sustainable and equitable economic opportunities, community livelihoods, and natural capital reinvestment; and
- Strengthened inclusive and effective landscape governance.

The USAID GPL team accomplishes these objectives by working in partnership with beneficiaries who depend on ecological services such as clean air and water, biodiversity, and food; community-based organizations; the private sector; and the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) and providing technical assistance for strengthening implementation and enforcement of formal processes for sustainable landscape management and biodiversity conservation. This Activity also supports Cambodia's goals and international commitments for climate change mitigation and biodiversity conservation.

1.2 GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS

The geographic focus of USAID GPL is the PLEL, which is a mosaic of land cover and land use types – protected areas, concessions, and communities – under severe threat from deforestation, wildlife trafficking, and impacts from climate change.

The PLEL is situated across 8.8 million acres (3.5 million hectares) and six provinces (Preah Vihear, Kampong Thom, Kratie, Stung Treng, Siem Reap, and Oddar Meanchey) in north-central Cambodia (Figure 1, Annex I) and includes natural protected areas (wildlife sanctuaries, natural heritage parks, protected landscapes, Ramsar sites, and multiple use protected areas), community protected areas (CPAs), community forests (CFs), community fisheries (CFis), and biodiversity conservation corridors (BCCs), as well as the catchment basins hydrologically connecting these areas to the Tonle Sap ecosystem.



Protected areas within the PLEL include Beng Per Wildlife Sanctuary (Beng Per), Boeng Chhmar Ramsar Site (Boeng Chhmar), Chhaeb Wildlife Sanctuary (Chhaeb), Koh Kae Protected Resort (Koh Kae), Kulen Promtep Wildlife Sanctuary (Kulen Promtep), North Tonle Sap Protected Landscape (North Tonle Sap), Phnom Tbaeng Natural Heritage Park (Phnom Tbaeng), Phnom Thnout-Phnom Pok Wildlife Sanctuary (Phnom Thnout), Prasat Bakan (Preah Khan Kampong Svay) Protected Landscape (Prasat Bakan), Preah Roka Wildlife Sanctuary (Preah Roka), Preah Vihear Protected Landscape (Preah Vihear), Preak Prasab Wildlife Sanctuary (Preak Prasab), Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary (Prey Lang), Sambour Prey Kok Protected Landscape (Sambour Prey Kok), Sambour Wildlife Sanctuary (Sambour), Stung Sen Ramsar Site (Stung Sen), Stung Treng Ramsar Site (Stung Treng), Techo Sen Russey Treb Cambodian Royal Academy National Park (Techo Sen), and Tonle Sap Multiple Use Area (Tonle Sap).

1.3 AMPLIFICATION AND SUSTAINABILITY

Realizing the USAID GPL vision of resilient, low-emission development and inclusive, sustainable management of the PLEL requires both amplification and sustainability of Activity interventions to develop stakeholder ownership and mobilize resources. Key to this are participant-led and inclusive interventions and sustainable finance for activities during the life of the Activity and beyond.

USAID GPL fosters partnership between relevant government institutions and citizens living within the PLEL and facilitates an evidence-based engagement process in which the PLEL strategy is jointly defined and implemented among a diverse and representative set of key landscape-level stakeholders (government, private, and civil society) to guide the overall direction and, ultimately, the sustained success of the Activity. The implementation of crosscutting strategies via the Gender and Social Inclusion (GESI) and Communications and Outreach plans ensures effective stakeholder engagement and enables sustained implementation across the PLEL.

The PLEL Sustainable Finance Plan guides the development of strategic partnerships and leverages sustainable, tangible investments in the PLEL throughout and beyond the term of the Activity. The PLEL Sustainable Finance Plan taps into streams from government, commercial and other private entities, climate change financing mechanisms, payment for ecosystem services (PES), and conservation trust funds. The USAID GPL team is establishing a variety of partnerships between government and the private sector, the Activity and the private sector, and citizens and government to leverage and sustain these investments.

1.4 COORDINATION AND PARTNERSHIPS

The USAID GPL team implements the Activity in collaboration with two major implementing partners, as well as a wide range of stakeholders at the national and landscape levels and across sectors, including donors, civil society organizations, and the private sector. USAID GPL coordinates with other relevant USAID activities and works in close partnership with national and subnational government entities.

1.4.1 IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS AND STAKEHOLDER COLLABORATION

The USAID GPL Activity is led by Tetra Tech with support from two major partners, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) and Conservation International (CI). During fiscal year 2021 (FY21), USAID GPL continued the critical process of maintaining strong relationships with key government stakeholders at the national and subnational level. USAID GPL also continues to engage and collaborate with donor agencies, local and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community groups, and the private sector. USAID GPL key specific stakeholders and categories of stakeholder groups at the subnational and national level from government, civil society, and the private sector identified to date are included in Table 1 in Annex II. Key USAID GPL counterpart and stakeholder collaboration included engagement in high level national and subnational meetings and key events, as outlined in Table 2 in Annex III, and communication with government counterparts, as outlined in Table 3 in Annex III.

I.4.2 COORDINATION WITH USAID ACTIVITIES

USAID GPL continued to collaborate with USAID activities at the national and provincial level across all aspects of implementation. USAID GPL coordinated across USAID Cambodia projects and continued to work with USAID Cambodia Green Futures, USAID Cambodia Civil Society Strengthening, SERVIR-Mekong, USAID Green Invest Asia, U.S. Forest Service, Sustainable Water Partnership (SWP), World Wildlife Fund for Nature (WWF), and WCS.

I.4.3 COORDINATION WITH OTHER PARTNER PROGRAMS

As reflected throughout this report, USAID GPL continued to coordinate activities with other partner programs at all levels of program implementation. Annex II highlights the key partner programs where coordination on ongoing activities occurred.

2.0 ACTIVITY OVERVIEW

When the pandemic began in March 2020, Tetra Tech released guidelines related to project office-level COVID-19 contingency planning for instituting precautionary measures to safeguard the well-being of USAID GPL staff (Annex XV). When the pandemic began to abate in Cambodia in May 2020, a second set of guidelines were released. For the community outbreak in November 2020, USAID GPL reverted to the policies outlined in the March 2020 guidelines until the middle of December 2020. When the most recent community outbreak was announced in February 2021, USAID GPL issued updated guidelines (Annex XV). Since then, USAID GPL has continued to provide regular updates to all staff to ensure clear guidance for minimizing risk for field activities, travel, and project offices. Requirements included strict COVID prevention measures and adherence to all government regulations.

The current outbreak has been the most significant of the pandemic and is ongoing as of the writing of this report. Cambodian authorities have implemented stringent health measures and restrictions on activities and movement. Across the country there have been lockdowns, curfews, travel restrictions, and limitations on gatherings. As of November 2, 2021, the number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 in Cambodia since the onset of the pandemic has reached 118,613 and there have been 2,794 COVID-19 related deaths¹.

With the most severe lockdown and restrictions since the pandemic began, project activities were significantly impacted, leading to activity modifications and delays. In addition to national government travel restrictions within Cambodia, many local authorities restricted travel from outside their jurisdiction. All group activities, such as meetings, workshops, and trainings, were required to limit participants and many had to be postponed. These restrictions impacted field activities such as REDD+ project consultations in Preah Vihear and protected area zoning consultations and data collection across the PLEL, as well as workshops and trainings for livelihoods and governance. Law enforcement activities were also restricted. In addition, eight project grantees required modifications to their deliverables schedules due to impacts to planned activities.

In addition to the impacts from the COVID-19 outbreak in Cambodia, USAID Cambodia issued a Partial Stop Work Order of the Greening Prey Lang Activity on June 16, 2021, due to continued inaction by the RGC to address the illegal logging driving deforestation in Prey Lang and the targeting of local communities and their civil society partners speaking out against government inaction and complacency². The order instructed USAID GPL to stop all assistance to the RGC effective immediately in Prey Lang and effective June 30, 2021, for the entire Activity. This resulted in an immediate stop of all field activities supporting the RGC in Prey Lang and efforts to redirect all remaining activities away from

¹ <https://kh.usembassy.gov/covid-19-information/>

² USAID/Cambodia. Stop Work Order (Partial), USAID Greening Prey Lang. June 16, 2021.

supporting Cambodian government entities. On June 17, 2021, the U.S. Embassy issued a public statement that the United States would be ending assistance to government entities under USAID GPL as a result of Cambodian authorities' inability to adequately prosecute wildlife crimes or stop well-documented illegal logging, despite significant USAID support for ranger patrols, law enforcement training, and development of a national protected area management system³.

The narrative below discusses activities implemented during fiscal year 2021 (FY21), despite the significant impacts of the COVID-19 outbreak in Cambodia and the Partial Stop Work Order issued in mid-June. The performance indicator tracking table (Table 4) is in Annex IV and the work plan activity tracking table (Table 5) is in Annex V.

2.1 OBJECTIVE 1: IMPROVED BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AND ECOSYSTEM HEALTH IN PREY LANG EXTENDED LANDSCAPE

USAID GPL is improving resilience, biodiversity conservation, and ecosystem health in the PLEL by improving management systems for natural capital assets and supporting key stakeholders to develop, administer, implement, monitor, and enforce sustainable protected area management plans.

1.1 Support PDoE annual adaptive management planning for targeted PAs within the PLEL: USAID GPL conducts participatory protected area annual adaptive management planning with stakeholders, including Provincial Department of Environment (PDoE) officials, protected area directors and rangers, district governors, commune councils, and CPA and CF members, to ensure the success of interventions to conserve biodiversity and natural resources in the PLEL. The resulting protected area annual adaptive management plans are jointly implemented by USAID GPL and PDoE. Kampong Thom, Kratie, and Stung Treng provinces implement annual work plans from January through December, while Preah Vihear province implements an annual work plan from October through September.

In October 2020, USAID GPL conducted a workshop for the Preah Vihear Landscape with Ministry of Environment (MoE) General Department of Local Community (GDLC), General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection (GDANCP), and General Department of Environmental Knowledge and Information (GDEKI); PDoE and provincial government, and representatives from protected areas, local authorities, and CPAs to validate the FY21 (October 2020 – September 2021) annual adaptive management plan with stakeholders and obtain PDoE endorsement. USAID GPL conducted workshops with Kampong Thom, Kratie, and Stung Treng PDoE and representatives from local authorities in December 2020 to develop adaptive management plans for Prey Lang and North Tonle Sap for 2021 (January – December 2021).

During the second quarter, USAID GPL conducted meetings (January and February) with Preah Vihear PDoE to reflect on project implementation and plan upcoming activities. In the third quarter, USAID GPL provided a presentation to Preah Vihear provincial and district authorities on climate change and REDD+, including concepts of carbon revenue sources and benefit sharing, as well as an overview of the Northern Plains Landscape (NPL) REDD+ Project, during a consultation meeting with key stakeholders, including provincial, district, and commune authorities and MoE, on free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC).

Due to redirection of USAID GPL project activities, joint adaptive management plan implementation with PDoE ended as of June 30, 2021.

1.2 Support zoning of targeted PAs across the PLEL: In FY21, USAID GPL continued support for zoning, demarcation, management plan development, and state land registration for protected areas in the PLEL. This was initiated by developing detailed action plans for zoning and/or demarcation for

³ <https://kh.usembassy.gov/u-s-embassy-phnom-penh-statement-on-the-usaid-greening-prey-lang-funding-redirect/>

Chhaeb, Kulen Promtep, North Tonle Sap, Phnom Tbaeng, Phnom Thnout, Preah Roka, and Prey Lang. Planning was followed by dissemination of information about the zoning and demarcation process for communities and local authorities in and around Chhaeb, North Tonle Sap, Phnom Thnout, Preah Roka, and Prey Lang. During this process, socio-economic, land use, and resource use data was collected and digitized, along with biodiversity and ecological data. In Prey Lang, a key component of land use data included resin tree blocks to ensure resin tapper communities maintain rights to resin resources.

To complete zoning for Kulen Promtep, which had previously zoned the areas within Preah Vihear province, USAID GPL provided support for the Oddar Meanchey technical working group to collect relevant data, conduct field verification, and develop a draft zoning and demarcation map, and for the Siem Reap technical working group to conduct land use field verification using drones to identify areas for community and sustainable use zones.

Village Level Data Collection for Protected Area Management Zoning

Clear, participatory, and transparent zoning and demarcation plans are vital for effective management of protected areas. USAID GPL supported dissemination of information about protected area zoning and demarcation in villages across the PLEL and collection of data necessary to determine protected area management zones. Following establishment in each of the PLEL provinces of provincial zoning working groups, approval of a methodology and plan, and production of necessary data collection materials, USAID GPL rolled out efforts to collect socio-economic, land use, and resource use data at the village level. USAID GPL met with villagers to present information to them about protected area zoning, familiarize them with data collection materials, and identify and collect data from key villagers.

As of June 30, 2021, zoning data collection for Chhaeb, Kulen Promtep, Phnom Thnout, Preah Roka, and Prey Lang has been completed and data has been digitized, with a zoning “zero map” for all four provinces of Prey Lang having been developed; in North Tonle Sap, 50% of data collection and digitization has been completed.

For Phnom Tbaeng, USAID GPL disseminated information about the demarcation process, conducted verification of existing boundary demarcation poles, identifying the number and location for the remaining concrete poles needed to finish boundary demarcation, and monitored the successful installation of the 13

final poles. The final results were submitted in a report to PDoE and MoE.

Table 9 in Annex VII provides an overview of the status of the zoning and demarcation process for Chhaeb, Kulen Promtep, North Tonle Sap, Phnom Tbaeng, Phnom Thnout, Preah Roka, and Prey Lang. Figure 2 in Annex VII shows the draft zero map for zoning of Prey Lang.

Due to redirection of the Activity, USAID GPL ended support for protected area zoning and demarcation as of June 30, 2021. On September 1, 2021, zoning data and draft maps were handed over to MoE. USAID GPL met with H.E. Sao Sopheap prior to the handover and provided a presentation summarizing the files being transferred. Zoning data for seven protected areas, including Chhaeb, Kulen Promtep, Preah Roka, Phnom Tbaeng, Phnom Thnout, North Tonle Sap, and Prey Lang, was provided on an external hard drive that included an Excel database, zoning GIS data, photos of zoning consultation activities, scanned zoning documents, zoning information dissemination materials, zoning reports, and zoning maps.

1.3 Support communities to develop new CPAs and strengthen existing CPAs across the PLEL: In FY21, USAID GPL continued to support communities across the PLEL to develop new CPAs and strengthen existing CPAs. This process includes facilitating participatory assessment and consultation, CPA establishment (application), organization of CPA structure (management committees), boundary demarcation, by-law development (regulations), and management plan development, in addition to providing capacity building and supporting planning to improve CPA management.

USAID GPL has engaged with **56** CPAs in Beng Per, Chhaeb, Kulen Promtep, North Tonle Sap, Phnom Tbaeng, Preah Roka, and Prey Lang, as well as in the Northeast and Northwest BCCs. Annex VIII

includes a matrix (Table 10) of the status of the development process for CPAs engaged with USAID GPL in the PLEL, a map (Figure 3) of these CPAs, and a table outlining the type of development support provided to specific CPAs during the year (Table 11). In total, **44** CPAs in the PLEL have completed step 5 of 8 of the CPA guidelines⁴.



In addition, USAID GPL supported CPA members from **4** CPAs from Kratie and Stung Treng provinces to attend the regional CPA network meeting in the first quarter. In the second quarter, grantee NTFP-Exchange Programme (NTFP-EP) facilitated a stakeholder meeting with the Cheeb Kert CF to discuss the process of converting the CF to a CPA to attempt to mitigate issues of land encroachment and deforestation bordering the CF. In the third quarter, USAID GPL conducted training on climate change and natural resource management for **6** CPAs, coaching to improve facilitation skills and report writing for **4** CPAs and monthly work plans for **3** CPAs, membership registration and committee restructuring for **3** CPAs, identification of boundary pole locations for **1** CPA, and installation of boundary signboards for **7** CPAs. During the fourth quarter, USAID GPL conducted a training on the concept of natural resource management and climate change mitigation and adaptation for **2** CPAs and supported installation of signboards for boundary demarcation for **14** CPAs.

1.4 Strengthen existing water user groups and CFs to support watershed management (Stung Chinit, Stung Sen): USAID GPL continued ongoing support in FY21 to strengthen existing water user groups and enable local stakeholders to safeguard watershed resources and related ecosystem services to sustain livelihoods and socio-economic development while conserving biodiversity and forest resources. This included support for CFs to enable them to more effectively perform their mission to protect forests and farmer water user communities (FWUCs) to ensure coordinated water use and sustainability of irrigation canals.

In the first quarter, USAID GPL attended a meeting with the Stung Chinit Watershed Management Committee to plan support for the upstream watershed, collaborated with SWP to identify members for the Upstream Stung Chinit Environmental Degradation Working Group, and participated in a workshop to launch the Stung Chinit River Basin Strategic Action Plan.

USAID GPL support for CFs included (1) developing a training manual on CF administration, including guidance on how to record meeting minutes, write reports, manage finances, and maintain administrative documents; (2) providing training to **7** CFs based on the manual; and (3) supporting fire risk reduction strategies for CF reforestation.

During FY21, USAID GPL grantee RECOFTC provided support for implementation of CF management plans for **20** CFs, which included activities such as planting trees (*Pterocarpus marocarpus* and *Acacia magnum*) for reforestation, silviculture treatment, collecting non-timber forest products (NTFPs) (e.g., mushrooms, wild fruit), boundary pole installation, and fire break construction. RECOFTC also supported the establishment of **4** CF credit schemes to support CF management plan implementation and supported **10** CFs to develop management plans, **5** of which have been approved by the Forestry Administration (FA) provincial cantonment, **3** CF of which have been completed and submitted to FA for review, and **2** CF of which are expected to be completed in fiscal year 2022 (FY22). In addition, 2021 annual operational plans for **13** CFs were reviewed and updated, with endorsement from the commune

⁴ Prakas on Guideline on Procedure and Process of Community Protected Area (CPA) Establishment, Ministry of Environment, 2017.

council. Key updated activities include infrastructure development/rehabilitation, implementation of a CF credit scheme, twice-monthly forest patrols, and capacity building for CF committees.

RECOTC monitored and provided technical support for 18 CF credit schemes during the fiscal year to support the basic needs of CF institutions and management plan implementation. This included development of CF credit group by-laws and training on bookkeeping to build capacity for effective credit scheme management. RECOFTC also supported the process to establish recreational forest area in 2 CFs. The regulations and development plans for both CFs have been completed and the CFs will apply silviculture treatment in the area to improve the view.

CF management development included verification of management blocks in the field and block demarcation for 1 CF, mapping of management blocks for 3 CFs, and forest inventory for 5 CFs. NTFP-EP also supported the CF network quarterly meeting in Kampong Thom, which included participants from 12 CFs and Kampong Thom FA provincial cantonment.

Due to the COVID-19 outbreak, the CF network and Provincial Community Forestry Program Coordination Committee (PCFPCC) meetings were cancelled; however, RECOFTC continued to work closely with the CF network and PCFPCC to resolve CF management issues. In Preah Vihear,

Rice Parcel Mapping

One of the objectives of FWUCs is to collect annual fees from water users to maintain the canals and ensure sustainable use of the irrigation system. Fees will also contribute to upstream forest conservation, which is critical for ensuring reliable water flow and quality, by supporting local communities to conduct forest patrols. Because the annual fee is based on the number of hectares of land each member owns, the key challenge for fee collection has been the lack of maps showing the location and size of each farmer's rice plots. USAID GPL is supporting Okranhak and Tang Krasang FWUCs in Kampong Thom province to document rice paddy plots for their members. USAID GPL has been working to digitally map existing rice parcels in each community, consulting with community leaders to verify the process, and training them on digital mapping to get their inputs. USAID GPL has also been using drones and GPS units to collect aerial imagery and geographic data to develop the maps.

Maps showing clear land parcels with hectare data will be reviewed with community leaders in each village to identify each rice parcel's owner and verify parcel size. Once all parties have validated the maps, USAID GPL will develop a database that the FWUC will utilize to manage member financial contributions for annual water use.

Having clear maps of each farmer's land will enable the FWUC committees to collect fees in a transparent manner and will increase the amount of money the committees are able to collect to support maintenance and a nascent scheme for upstream forest protection. The maps will also help the committees to plan for water distribution, which will reduce internal conflicts among farmers and increase yields.

RECOFTC supported efforts to resolve issues of land encroachment in CFs. Led by CF management committee members and the village chief, fieldwork was conducted to demarcate and map 6 land encroachment sites, submitting reports to the FA and requesting cases be filed with the provincial court. In Kampong Thom province, RECOFTC supported the CF network, PCFPCC, local authorities, and civil society to advocate for the release of two CF management committee members held by the provincial court. The Kampong Thom provincial court had issued a warrant for eight CF management committee members to present themselves at the court for questioning for charges of trespassing, although the committee members had in actuality been attempting to stop illegal clearing of the CF. As a result of the advocacy, they were released.

Annex IX includes a matrix (Table 12) of the status of CF development and a map (Figure 4) of CFs supported by USAID GPL and grantees.

USAID GPL support for FWUCs in FY21 included (1) collaboration with Provincial Department of Water Resources and Meteorology (PDWRM) to develop an annual work plan for Okranhak and Tang Krasang FWUCs; (2) support for FWUC meetings to monitor finances, determine water delivery fees, address canal maintenance issues, disseminate information about water service fees and regulations to participating farmers, and discuss financial management and transparency; (3) development and installation of signboards to raise awareness of damaging and

prohibited activities; and (4) land parcel mapping, including digitizing rice parcels using drone and GPS data.

In addition, USAID GPL conducted a survey of rice cultivation techniques to identify areas of success as well as issues requiring further support or capacity building. Issues identified included overuse and improper application of fertilizer and less than one third of respondents understanding the concept of climate change adaptation. This led to a training for Tang Krasang committee members on agriculture techniques for rice cultivation.

USAID GPL also conducted site assessments at Okranhak and Tang Krasang to determine capacity for financial management, outline an intervention plan for capacity development, and register rice paddy plots for members.

1.5 Conduct biodiversity research and monitoring across the PLEL: In FY21, USAID GPL continued ongoing biodiversity research and monitoring activities. This research provides an important understanding of species presence and trends in the landscape, informs adaptive conservation planning and protected area zoning, and provides nest locations for the bird nest protection program (see Table 6 and Table 7 in Annex V for research results). Research during the fiscal year included collection of field observation data (via SMART) on bird and other fauna species sightings by PDoE rangers and biodiversity field researchers in Chhaeb, Kulen Promtep, Phnom Tbaeng, and Preah Roka, Prey Lang. USAID GPL also conducted monthly vulture restaurants in Chhaeb, and quarterly census data was reported to the Cambodian Vulture Working Group. Biodiversity field researchers performed a non-

breeding season Sarus Crane census in April and May, Masked Finfoot monitoring in July, and a White-Shouldered Ibis census in July and September.

Asian Elephant Population Survey

The Asian elephant is categorized as globally endangered, being threaten by habitat loss, poaching, and accelerating levels of human-elephant conflict. Through a grant to FFI, USAID GPL supported a survey of the Asian elephant population in the PLEL. The objectives of the survey were to estimate the Asian elephant population size and composition, including genetic diversity, identify their range and key habitat features in the landscape, and support improved Asian elephant species and habitat management, which includes identifying potential key recovery areas and movement corridors. The survey was conducted in Prey Lang, Chhaeb, and Preah Roka.

To estimate population, FFI collected elephant dung for genetic analysis and catalogued all known elephant observations in the three protected areas in the past five years. The samples were analyzed at the genetics lab at the Royal University of Phnom Penh with technical inputs from the Royal Zoological Society of Scotland. The survey results will be published in early FY 22.

Elephants play a crucial role as “landscape architect” in an ecosystem. Without a robust understanding of the population of elephants in the landscape, as well as key habitat characteristics and constraints, it is not possible to design effective management interventions to support population recovery and effectively leverage elephants as a flagship species to the benefit of overall landscape-level biodiversity conservation.

In the first quarter, USAID GPL updated species lists for Chhaeb, Kulen Promtep, Phnom Tbaeng, and Preah Roka and as part of the overall effort to establish species checklists for protected areas in the PLEL. In August 2021, species checklists for these protected areas were published online through the Global Biodiversity Information Facility⁵.

Understanding the population density and distribution of key wildlife species is essential for effective protected area zoning and management. To learn more about the biodiversity of the PLEL, USAID GPL conducted camera trap surveys with government and community members in biodiversity hotspots in Chhaeb, Phnom Tbaeng, Preah Roka, and Prey Lang. The surveys were completed in the third and fourth quarters. The resulting data is being analyzed. The objective of the camera trap program is to

⁵ Chhaeb: <https://www.gbif.org/dataset/06dc7ca4-bff6-446f-b046-5f12f190f2c3>; Kulen Promtep:

<https://www.gbif.org/dataset/6a0225c9-cfd3-4939-8fa3-4db50810192a>; Phnom Tbaeng:

<https://www.gbif.org/dataset/1ff7c862-efe9-4946-af50-5445681a1e49>; Preah Roka: <https://www.gbif.org/dataset/1d17302d-e66e-4e85-b8b6-bad3d0506267>

understand key species occurrences over time, which is essential for effective planning and management interventions as monitoring data of key species provides a basis for evaluating the integrity of ecosystems, their responses to disturbances, and the success of actions taken to conserve or recover biodiversity.

With financial and technical support from the USAID GPL project, grantee Our Future Organization (OFO) is conducting systematic camera trap surveys in Phnom Thnout. OFO finished grid A of the survey in the first quarter of FY21. However, due to challenges with the distance sampling method, including limitations due to safety and security and insufficient results to provide statistically significant data, cameras were removed from some areas and re-deployed using a targeted – as opposed to systematic – approach until a new distance sampling framework can be determined. With this targeted method, research is being conducted to determine minimum populations of banteng and sambar. In the third quarter, cameras and data cards were retrieved from the area targeted for determining Banteng population. Images from the camera traps have been downloaded in preparation for analysis.

In the first quarter of the fiscal year, Grantee Fauna and Flora International (FFI) completed field reconnaissance to identify Asian elephant hotspot areas in Chhaeb, Preah Roka, and Prey Lang and finished the first Asian elephant genetic survey in these areas. In the second quarter, FFI conducted occurrence data sampling and dung collection. A total of 200 dung samples were transported to the genetics lab at Royal University of Phnom Penh for DNA analysis. In the third quarter, FFI produced an Asian elephant habitat suitability assessment for the landscape, as well as species distribution modelling. COVID related restrictions resulted in delays in genetic analysis until the fourth quarter. FFI will publish a report on “Asian elephants in the Prey Lang Landscape: Connectivity analysis” in early FY 22.

1.6 Raise community awareness about key thematic topics throughout the PLEL: USAID

GPL supports community awareness raising about key thematic topics throughout the PLEL, such as biodiversity threats and conservation, land use management, illegal logging and land encroachment, and climate change. Although community awareness raising efforts were postponed during the third quarter due to the COVID situation and restrictions on community gatherings and travel, in FY21 USAID GPL (1) supported an event at the Preah Vihear Landscape office on International Vulture Awareness Day to promote the importance of vultures and their habitat in the PLEL; (2) partnered with MoE on the final

Wildlife Poisoning Awareness Raising Night Shows

Poisoning using the pesticide carbofuran is a method that is sometimes used to poach wildlife. Poaching using carbofuran not only kills wildlife, but can also kill domestic animals, impacting the livelihoods of local communities.

Carbofuran can also affect human health when poisoned wildlife is sold in local markets. USAID GPL conducted night shows in several villages in Chhaeb district, Preah Vihear province to raise awareness of wildlife poisoning.

Night shows are an entertaining way to inform communities of the negative impacts of poisoning on wildlife, livestock, and human health; encourage villagers to report instances of wildlife poisoning; and urge people to stop eating bush meat.

In Preah Vihear province, there have been reports of poisoned golden jackal, critically endangered Giant Ibis, and vultures, which have fed on the carcasses of animals that have died from poisoning. By attending these night shows, rural villagers are better able to understand the negative impacts of using poison to poach wildlife.

round of the Youth Debate on the Environment in Preah Vihear; (3) participated in the Cambodian Bird Fair in Siem Reap; (4) conducted an exposure trip to Phnom Thnout with Cambodian musician Meas Soksopeha and vloggers to highlight ecotourism and conservation; (5) installed signboards in Chhaeb explaining prohibitions in the Protected Area Law against wildlife poisoning; (6) supported night shows on wildlife poisoning in 2 villages in Preah Vihear; (7) developed REDD+ awareness raising materials; (8) coordinated an exposure trip to Preah Vihear for a youth group and social media influencers to promote ecotourism and conservation; (9) conducted the “Forest is God” social media campaign to promote love of the forest on Valentine’s Day, which reached over 1.5 million people, with 70,000 likes, 2,300 shares, and more than 1,000 comments; (10) conducted awareness raising on endangered

global birds species, including Bengal Florican, to promote the bird nest protection program in North Tonle Sap; and (11) attended the virtual Cambodia Working Group meeting on International Vulture Awareness Day to raise stakeholder awareness of the conservation status and roles of vultures in the ecosystem in Cambodia and disseminate information on the negative effects of poisoning animals on vultures and other wildlife.

OBJECTIVE 1 CHALLENGES

COVID-19 restrictions resulted in delays of zoning and wildlife monitoring activities as group meetings were not permitted. At the national and provincial levels, engagement on zoning has been delayed due implementation of the directive provided by the Prime Minister on July 3, 2020, to grant land titles to individuals who have been living in protected areas for long periods of time. This directive resulted in reallocation of MoE and PDoE staff to meet this national level directive instead of zonation and boundary demarcation. Economic development activities focused on mining, power generation and economic land concessions continue to pose challenges to protected area management. USAID GPL continued to report to the RGC about economic development activities whose actions run counter to Cambodia's laws throughout the first three quarters of FY21.

2.2 OBJECTIVE 2: INCREASED SUSTAINABLE AND EQUITABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES, COMMUNITY LIVELIHOODS, AND NATURAL CAPITAL REINVESTMENT

USAID GPL is increasing sustainable and equitable economic opportunities, community livelihoods, and natural capital reinvestment by establishing methods for stimulating the expansion of inclusive, conservation-friendly, climate-resilient, and low emission economic opportunities that result in reinvestment in the natural capital of the PLEL and broadening opportunities for increased sustainable economic models in natural resource management, including PES schemes.

2.2 Implement Livelihood Action Plan and grant facility for livelihoods development across the PLEL: USAID GPL continued to support livelihood development in FY21, implementing the Activity's Livelihood Action Plan and continuing implementation of the grant facility, with efforts focused on community-based ecotourism (CBET), climate- and conservation-friendly agriculture, and sustainable community-based NTFP enterprise development.

Community-based ecotourism (CBET)

Support for CBET development across the PLEL included (1) a familiarization trip with Ministry of Tourism (MoT), MoE, and Provincial Department of Tourism (PDoT) for 17 private tour operators to visit ecotourism sites in Kratie, Preah Vihear, and Stung Treng to raise awareness of the variety of tourism opportunities in Cambodia beyond the typical beach and archaeological sites; (2) a partnership agreement with Spoons Cambodia to provide hospitality training and business set up assistance for 19 CBETs in the PLEL to improve service quality for 80 trainees from four provinces in the PLEL; and (3) training for the USAID GPL livelihoods team and grantees on tour package and itinerary building, which focused on target market identification, finding potential CBET products in the PLEL, and itinerary building for each ecotourism site.

Community-Based Enterprises Key to Forest Conservation

When the livelihoods of the people living in and around protected areas are improved, communities are less dependent on natural resource extraction for their income. USAID GPL supports livelihoods development in the PLEL to benefit both communities and protected areas. Ecotourism and NTFPs such as wild honey and talipot palm are crucial to improving the livelihoods of forest communities. Additionally, income from these CBEs funds natural resource conservation activities such as forest patrols.

When improved livelihood benefits are realized from enterprises dependent on healthy forests and there is greater awareness of the relationship between protected natural areas and income from these forest-dependent enterprises, communities are less likely to engage in illegal logging or fishing to ensure the sustainability of their ventures.

Support for CBET development in Preah Vihear province included (1) facilitating ecotourism committee annual meetings at Tmat Paeuy and Prey Veng; (2) regulatory review meetings at Chak Angrae and Tangyou; (3) assessment of facilities maintenance needs at communities in Chhaeb and Kulen Promtep; (4) environmental screening for facilities improvements at Chak Angrae; (5) safety sign production for Tanyou, Chak Angrae, and Datavoek; (6) launch by BeTreed in Phnom Thnout of Cambodia's first online conservation experience on Airbnb as part of the Activity's efforts to promote Cambodian natural and cultural heritage within the confines of COVID-19; (7) providing remarks on the evolution of ecotourism in Cambodia at the Second National Tourism Forum in Siem Reap; (8) supporting 7 CBETs to attend the forum to discuss progress and share experiences with other communities and network with the private sector; (9) conducting an

exposure visit for 6 CBETs to Chambok CBET and BeTreed Adventures; (10) meeting with PDoE, local authorities, and Dataveok to identify ecotourism services and price standards and developing rules and regulations; (11) supporting Chak Angrae to improve facilities, including repairing stairs, building a small bridge, and cleaning rubbish; (12) conducting inventory of ecotourism equipment and supplies at 6 ecotourism sites; (13) conducting a social media and photography training for 11 CBETs and Kampong Thom, Kratie, Preah Vihear, and Stung Treng PDoE and PDoT; (14) developing CBET guidelines to help communities develop and improve their ecotourism sites; (15) supporting Davakoek to improve an ecotourism trail by building stairs, resting spots, and rubbish bins; and (16) assessing quality of existing facilities to understand improvement needs for the upcoming year for 6 CPAs.

USAID GPL grantee Sam Veasna Center (SVC) conducted project inception meetings with Preah Vihear PDoE and Tmat Paeuy CBET to discuss the Build Back Better project with provincial authorities, CPA committee members, and local authorities and plan for next steps. The Build Back Better project for ecotourism will support improvements to ecotourism facilities and services to help turn the site into a hub for Northern Plains Landscape ecotourism.

USAID GPL grantee OFO developed and submitted to Preah Vihear PDoT a master plan for the ecotourism community in Phnom Thnout, which includes by-laws, a training needs assessment, site development plans, a marketing strategy, trail mapping, guidelines for low impact tours, and an environmental impacts matrix. In addition, OFO provided training for staff on ecotourism community monitoring plans, leadership, revenue schemes, marketing, logistics, equipment management, and social media and for Tabos CBET on hospitality and the benefits of tourism. Phnom Thnout ecotourism trail development was also supported, although the trail visit was postponed due to COVID.

Support for CBET development in the Kampong Thom Landscape included (1) waste incinerator maintenance at Koh Samseb; (2) ecotourism committee bookkeeping and regulatory training at Reaksmey Phoum Pir Kiri Boeng Kranhak; (3) updating ecotourism community by-laws at Sambour Prey

Kok; (4) facilitating weaving group market linkages at Sambour Prey Kok; (5) annual work plan development with Borey Ou Svay; (6) waste management planning and reflection with Koh Samseb; (7) quarterly work plan reflection with Phnom Chum Rok Sat, capacity building for using social media (Facebook) for ecotourism marketing, funding for labor costs for the community to build stairs to improve a trail up the mountain for visitors, and organizing trail cleanup and development; (8) quarterly work plan reflection with Reaksmey Phoum Pir Kiri Boeng Kranhak and funding for labor costs for the community to build a floating trail and kiosks in the lake and improve the ancient temple trail; (9) capacity building for food service for Sambour Prey Kok; (10) waste management plan review and discussion on issues and progress, as well as assessment of ecotourism products to produce an Ecotourism Potential Report for Koh Samseb; (11) assessment of natural and cultural ecotourism products to produce an Ecotourism Potential Report for Reaksmey Phoum Pir Kiri Boeng Kranhak; (12) a meeting to reflect on work plan implementation and develop new strategies to improve services at Sambour Prey Kok; (13) funding for labor to build three kiosks to improve ecotourism services for visitors at Phnom Chum Rok Sat; and (14) providing 5 bicycles for Sambour Prey Kok and Reaksmey Phoum Pir Kiri Boeng Kranhak and 2 paddle boats for Reaksmey Phoum Pir Kiri Boeng Kranhak to improve ecotourism offerings and increase revenues.



Photo by USAID GPL

Community members at Reaksmey Phoum Pir Kiri Boeng Kranhak CBET in Kampong Thom province build a floating trail to connect the historic lake to the community's forest.

USAID GPL grantee Cambodian Rural Development Team (CRDT) supported ecotourism community development through (1) training on food hygiene and preparation and developing tourist camping, which included awareness raising on minimizing environmental impacts and reducing risks, with 3 CBETs in Stung Treng and Kratie; (2) installing 9 signboards to help independent travelers access 3 CBETs; (3) training on management and bookkeeping for 3 CBETs; (4) training for 3 CBETs on homestay preparation to improve the community's ability to provide good service and hospitality for homestay tourists; and (5) training for 1 CBET on zero plastic guidelines to reduce plastic rubbish and improve the ecotourism experience for visitors.

Grantee Non-Timber Forest Products-Exchange Programme (NTFP-EP) supported ecotourism community development through (1) training on hospitality for 2 CBETs; (2) training on food and beverage skills and on tour arrangements for 3 CBETs; (3) conducting a site visit for two tour companies to Koh Han CBET in Stung Treng; (4) facilitating stakeholder meetings for Koh Han CBET to strengthen management and environmental risk mitigation; (5) conducting CBET quarterly meetings for 3 CBETs; (6) conducting stakeholder meetings on CBET management for 3 CBETs; (7) creating and sharing short video clips and key messages about the attractions at Koh Samseb; (8) conducting a site visit to link tour agencies with Koh Han CBET; (9) meeting with stakeholders to review draft voluntary guidelines on sustainable development and management of CBET along the Upper Mekong in collaboration with Kratie and Stung Treng PDoT; (10) coaching for Koh Han CBET on bookkeeping and financial reports; (11) and conducting site visits to Phat Sanday and Samros Koh Han CBETs for product development and market linkage; and (12) coordinating stakeholder meetings for Koh Han CBET in Stung Treng and Koh Phdao in Kratie to discuss waste management solutions.



Photo by USAID GPL

Community members construct stairs to access a newly found cave at Phnom Chum Rok Sat CBET site in Stung Treng province.

Climate and conservation-friendly agriculture

USAID GPL grantee Sansom Mlup Prey (SMP) continued implementation of the IBIS Rice program throughout FY21. All activities implemented in Preah Vihear and Stung Treng provinces in the first quarter were related to the final steps of Internal Control System monitoring, preparation of harvest in the fields, and purchase of the paddy from compliant IBIS Rice members. Before the harvest, SMP provided training and coaching in **14** villages on rice harvesting and post-harvest management for village marketing network committee IBIS Rice members in order to comply with organic rules and sell higher quality paddy. In addition, demonstrations on innovative climate resilient techniques were established on land leveling and cover crops, which will be monitored in the next dry season.

In the second quarter, SMP conducted an exchange visit to demonstrate techniques for land levelling, seed production, and cover crops for farmers from Stung Treng. In addition, SMP conducted a strategy meeting to address the increased threat of chemical use in agriculture in Preah Vihear, a proposal for new land verification and recruitment for IBIS Rice in Preah Vihear, and new recruitment and incentive tactics.

In the third quarter, SMP implementation of the IBIS Rice program included (1) registration of **700** farmer households; (2) distribution of financial incentives to **461** IBIS Rice farmers who sold paddy in the previous year; (3) internal control system training for SMP staff to clarify objectives; (4) land mapping in coordination with local authorities of **38** parcels from **33** households in **3** villages, as well as land mapping of **15** parcels from **12** households in Preah Vihear for new and rejoining IBIS Rice members; (5) attendance at key person village meetings in **11** villages, resulting in **21** IBIS Rice households being identified as non-compliant; (6) distribution of **19,791** kg of Phka Rumduol certified seeds to **202** farmers in Preah Vihear and **2,538** kg to **60** farmers in Stung Treng and trainings in seed production for the IBIS Rice farmers who will produce rice seeds this season (**15** in Preah Vihear and **2** in Stung Treng); (7) and demonstration of land levelling, composting, and cover crop techniques to farmers.

During the fourth quarter, SMP provided training to village marketing network committee members in **2** villages in Stung Treng on how to be a farmer diary training facilitator.

Grantee OFO continued support for sustainable agriculture development in Phnom Thnout. In the first quarter, OFO completed both an end of season assessment of the agriculture program and an implementation plan for the next phase of the program. Ongoing outreach was conducted to recruit farmers to the conservation agreement program. In the second quarter, a new round of agriculture support was promoted through the village chief and use of a loudspeaker to maintain social distancing due to the COVID-19 outbreak. As of last reporting, **114** applications had been received. OFO also conducted a household survey of applicants, while preapproved applicants were instructed to excavate in preparation for receiving cashew trees while waiting for a farm survey. All applicants participated in the household survey, and **29** farm surveys have been conducted. Cashew tree procurement started in June with **2** shipments from Kampong Cham. A total of **9,199** trees have been distributed to **29** families to date.

Community-based NTFP enterprises

NTFP-EP support for community-based enterprise (CBE) development during FY21 included (1) refresher training on bookkeeping for **16** CBE groups; (2) refresher training on entrepreneurship for **13** CBE groups; (3) training on food and beverage services for **2** CBETs; (4) monitoring and coaching on financial records and management for **3** CBEs; (5) refresher training on leadership and facilitation skills for CBEs in Kratie, Preah Vihear, and Stung Treng provinces; (6) wild honey plot monitoring with honey groups in Preah Vihear to assess honey resource availability and sustainability against current practice and an orientation meeting with a new honey group to introduce concepts and develop an operational plan for the group; (7) hosting the Cambodia NTFP Working Group annual meeting to share progress,

challenges, action plans, and best practices of NTFP supply chain and policy-technology transfer; (8) coordination of 2 meetings with technical departments from PDoE, Ramsar site officials, a river guard representative from Provincial Departments of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (PDAFF), and CFI and CBET committee members in Kratie and Stung Treng provinces to strengthen ecotourism community management and environmental risk mitigation for activities and discuss solutions to recent issues; (9) coaching and monitoring of four honey and talipot palm CBE groups in Preah Vihear and Stung Treng focused on quality control, financial management, bookkeeping, and financial reports; (10) training on sustainable management and establishing a purpose and goals for an NTFP

enterprise; (11) facilitating display of talipot palm and wild honey products at weekend markets in Preah Vihear in collaboration with Preah Vihear Provincial Department of Commerce as part of production and market linkage support; (12) producing two promotional videos on talipot palm and wild honey, which were broadcast on PNN and reached more than 1.5 million viewers, through an exposure trip with media groups in Preah Vihear and Stung Treng provinces; (13) conducting a technical meeting on CBET guidelines for the upper Mekong, with representatives from WWF, USAID GPL, and Kratie and Stung Treng PDoT; (14) facilitating 2 members from a wild honey group to make sales and market links by meeting with buyers, resulting in 3 potential business partners, one of which completed the final purchasing agreement; (15) conducting 13 trainings on sustainable wild honey and talipot palm harvesting protocols for 382 CBE members; (16) completing a wild honey inventory at Cheeb Lech CF and Dang Phlet CPA; (17) talipot palm harvesting plot monitoring, which is necessary every three months to record growth rates of seedling, juvenile, and adult plants; (18) facilitating 15 CBE disaster risk reduction/climate change adaptation and gender mainstreaming meetings in Kratie, Stung Treng, and Preah Vihear; (19) hosting a five-day regional online forum on community-based NTFP enterprises as a platform for learning and improving skills and knowledge in management and development; (20) creating a five-minute wild honey harvesting protocol video clip for public outreach; (21) advertising talipot palm products in four popular Cambodian newspapers; (22) creating a “Traing Processing” Facebook page for market linkage through product promotion and to raise public awareness of talipot palm as a local food, important to forest-dependent communities in Cambodia; (23) supporting honey and talipot palm annual workshops in Kratie, Preah Vihear, and Stung Treng with value chain stakeholders to introduce sustainable harvesting NTFP to stakeholders, demonstrate benefits of support of NTFP products by clients and stakeholders, increase volume of sales of honey and talipot palm products, and promote



Photo by NTFP-EP Cambodia

A community collects wild honey using sustainable practices learned from training supported by USAID GPL.



Photo by NTFP-EP Cambodia

Community members plant talipot palm in Sangke CF in Preah Vihear province.

NTFP products and find potential new markets; (24) conducting field monitoring of honey and talipot palm harvesting protocols with CBEs in 8 villages in Kratie and Preah Vihear; and (25) conducting a site visit to discuss talipot palm planting and site selection, seedling collection and nursery preparation, and talipot palm planting and monitoring in 2 villages in Preah Vihear.

Grantee NatureWild Co., Ltd. (NatureWild) conducted a project kick off workshop in the fourth quarter with stakeholders including Institute of Standards Cambodia, NTFP-EP, honey experts, and community-based honey enterprises. The NatureWild project will strengthen PLEL wild honey market positioning and scalability in Cambodia.

USAID GPL provided training on sustainable resin harvesting techniques to resin groups in Stung Treng and a training on conducting resin tree inventory.

2.3 REDD+ project development: When forests under threat of deforestation are protected, financial returns can be realized through carbon sales. Carbon sales provide co-benefits to communities and finance for protected area management. The development of viable REDD+ projects in the PLEL is one of USAID GPL's principal objectives. USAID GPL is developing REDD+ projects in the Northern Plains Landscape and Phnom Thnout and supporting the Mitsui & Co., Ltd. (Mitsui) Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) REDD+ Project in Prey Lang to provide sustainable financing for seven protected areas in the PLEL, including Chhaeb, Kulen Promtep, Preah Roka, Phnom Thnout, Prasat Bakan, Beng Per, and Prey Lang.

Northern Plains Landscape (NPL) REDD+ Project

Initial steps towards compilation of general project information for the NPL REDD+ Project included collecting background information on the broader social context in the project area; developing a list of all relevant local, regional, and national laws for project implementation; compiling all project approvals; and assembling geospatial data for archaeological sites in Kulen Promtep. In addition, details on the project team members and their relevant background and experience were collected. Technical data to support the carbon assessment work was also assembled, including forest inventory and geospatial data. These data included available Landsat data and University of Maryland forest cover change analysis for construction of historical land use change time series.

A number of key technical decisions were made early in the project as well, including those related to the methodology (VM0015), baseline development, reference region, spatial drivers, derivation of the rate of deforestation, and criteria for the mobility analysis (affecting the leakage belt). In addition, the team reviewed and discussed with third-party experts/consultants regarding the national forest reference level (FRL), nesting plans, and potential impact on the design of the project.

The project area for the first monitoring period was defined as the area of four protected areas, Chhaeb, Kulen Promtep, Phnom Tbaeng, and Preah Roka, minus economic land concessions and social land concessions (considered "planned deforestation").

After careful consideration of several possible options, including the possibility of a retroactive start date in light of key dates when activities to address deforestation were ramped up, the project start date was set as February 12, 2018, the date on which zoning activities in Kulen Promtep began. This decision allowed the forest carbon stock estimation, baseline modelling, and spatial analysis work to begin.

The project is facing a key decision related to the methodology. A new consolidated REDD+ methodology is expected to be published in the first quarter of FY22 with the aim of aligning project level baselines with the emerging VCS guidance on jurisdictional REDD programs. Therefore, WCS sought advice on whether or not to prepare the project based on the existing VM0015 methodology or to wait for the new methodology next year. The team is in communication with Verra to better understand how the forthcoming consolidated REDD+ methodology would be implemented for the NPL REDD+ Project.

The preparation for stakeholder and community consultations included development of a consultation guide for communities. This guide will be used by field facilitators to undertake the FPIC process with all 51 communities in the project area. The guide includes key components such as a defined grievance redress procedure, a description of the benefit sharing mechanism, and a description of project activities and potential risks. In addition, a consent form was developed outlining the key roles and responsibilities of the project proponent (MoE) and engaged communities. Communication materials were prepared,

including a project flyer and three posters, to convey key messages related to the project, namely: (1) What is climate change? (2) What is REDD+? and (3) NPL REDD+ project activities and benefits.

The project hosted a provincial workshop to launch the project in the third quarter, in addition to conducting the first district consultation meeting with the Preah Vihear communes and providing a training on the community consultation and FPIC process for the project facilitators. The three-day training benefited from facilitation by experienced staff from the Keo Seima REDD+ Project. A short contract was also drawn up with the Community Legal Education Center to provide legal counsel to communities regarding the project consent agreement. However, increasing cases of COVID-19 in the country (including in Preah Vihear), led to the suspension of in-person village meetings during the third quarter, thus delaying the community consultations.



Field testing of the community consultation activities began on September 15, 2021, in Kampong Chamlang village. FPIC meetings were conducted in 4 villages in September 2021. Due to COVID restrictions, the size of these meetings was limited, but nevertheless, they provided valuable experience for the team in gathering community reactions to the project design. In general, the project was well received. Of note, the gender balance in these meetings was surprisingly good, with many village women attending and actively participating.

In order to spread information on the project to a wider group of stakeholders and to facilitate regular updates, a Facebook page and Telegram group for the project were launched in the fourth quarter, and the team began to gather members for these during meetings.

Planning for a limited-scale forest carbon inventory began in February, leveraging the plot network from the original 2010 inventory. Standard operating procedures, referencing 2010 inventory procedures and National Forest Inventory procedures under development, and referencing forest strata as defined in the national FRL, were completed as of March 31, 2021. Despite disruption to the schedule due to COVID-19, the forest inventory work progressed in the

third quarter, with completion of the standard operating procedures, implementation of a training for the field crew, and fieldwork to collect the plot data. By the end of June, inventory data for approximately 35 plots was collected. The tool KoboCollect was used to facilitate data collection and processing.

In the fourth quarter, the team completed all of the initial round of forest inventory plots necessary for the forest classification. A total of 44 plots were carefully measured, data was entered using Kobo Collect, and compiled for transmission to TerraCarbon for analysis. Following review, it was decided that an additional 5 plots would be needed in order to increase the precision of the analysis in some forest transition areas. Subsequently, instructions for these final plots were developed and plans put in place for collecting data in November 2021.

A draft version of the VCS/CCB Standards Project Document was submitted at the end of August 2021, drawing together much of the qualitative and quantitative data collected so far. While some gaps remain, including some of the carbon modelling and classification work as well as community consultation results, this document is nearing final completion.

Monitoring approaches for the community and biodiversity components of the project were also drafted in the fourth quarter. WCS already has extensive household well-being and biodiversity monitoring practices in place, so there is a need to make use of existing approaches and data, while aligning to the requirements of the standards.

The development of classified land cover imagery for the project area and national reference region has been moving forward and is nearly completed. National land cover mapping has utilized drafts of the SERVIR-Mekong annual mapping products, the GLAD annual canopy cover and canopy height datasets as well as the project's image classification work.

Phnom Thnout REDD+ Project

During the third quarter, USAID GPL supported the Cambodian NGO and USAID GPL grantee OFO and Australian carbon project developer and investor GreenCollar to develop a REDD+ project in Phnom Thnout, Prasat Bakan, and Beng Per. Meetings were held with key MoE staff in order to formalize the Phnom Thnout REDD+ Project, and USAID GPL supported OFO to submit a formal letter requesting the project to be approved by MoE. USAID GPL and GreenCollar signed a non-disclosure agreement, and OFO and GreenCollar signed a project agreement outlining their respective roles and responsibilities. The Phnom Thnout REDD+ Project will utilize resources and human capital developed through the NPL REDD+ Project development as part of the overall Phnom Thnout project development process, which is anticipated to take 12 to 18 months to complete. In the fourth quarter, USAID GPL supported OFO to achieve MoE approval for the project. MoE sent an informal letter to USAID GPL confirming project will move forward. MoE will provide OFO with a formal letter of support once the memorandum of understanding between OFO and MoE is finalized.

OFO conducted data collection to verify population data including number of families, number of women and men, and year of census data of villages in the potential project area. OFO also conducted climate change and REDD+ orientation with community members to solicit feedback on the tools and methodologies for community consultations.

Prey Lang JCM REDD+ Project Phase 2

As part of exploration of the potential for collaboration with Mitsui for Phase 2 of the Prey Lang JCM REDD+ Project in partnership with CI, USAID GPL submitted a letter of support from USAID to Mitsui in the first quarter of FY21.

In July 2021, USAID GPL and CI submitted a report to MoE on Phase 1 of the Prey Lang JCM REDD+ Project that included five key actions recommended to ensure Phase 2 is successful given forest cover loss in Phase 1. These included (1) any PDoE or MoE staff shown to be complicit in corruption should be removed; (2) a grievance mechanism for reporting and addressing corruption by government officials should be put in place; (3) effective patrolling must take place using agreed upon patrol targets. Rangers and PDoE management must be held accountable for dereliction of duty and poor performance; (4) rangers should receive the cash percentage bonus from transactional fines that they are entitled to under Joint Prakas number 1429 dated November 20, 2014; and (5) biodiversity monitoring and research by project and community teams should be conducting according to established workplans, regardless of ranger availability.

Progress on Phase 2 of the Prey Lang JCM REDD+ Project in the fourth quarter included a meeting with MoE to introduce the REDD+ project implementation team, discuss roles and responsibilities, plan for a trip to conduct ranger capacity assessment in Kratie and Stung Treng, and prepare for the stakeholder project launch workshop. In addition, CI, Mitsui, MoE, and PDoE from Kampong Thom, Preah Vihear, and Stung Treng met to introduce the REDD+ project implementation team, share information on the project, and present the implementation work plan. These meetings were followed by stakeholder FPIC

consultation (climate change and REDD+ orientation) with **16** communities in Kampong Thom, Kratie, and Stung Treng provinces to assess capacity of CFs and CPAs to manage their project areas, orient community members on basic concepts related to climate change and REDD+, and jointly develop activity plans for community-based organization (CBO) grants.

2.5 Implement conservation enterprise monitoring system and compliance database throughout the PLEL:

USAID GPL continued to support implementation of a conservation enterprise compliance monitoring system that tracks Preah Vihear province PES program member compliance with signed conservation agreements, a requirement for participation in the IBIS Rice incentive-based product scheme. This included USAID GPL staff maintaining the compliance database, inputting updated data on farmers signed up for the IBIS Rice program and households in each village, and producing monthly and annual compliance reports. In addition, USAID GPL conducted **26** land verifications for IBIS Rice farmers and facilitated **59** village level compliance meetings. USAID GPL also drafted the annual compliance report for 2019-2020, developed training materials on the compliance data collection process, and produced compliance status reports for ecotourism projects and the bird nest protection and IBIS Rice programs.



2.6 Support and expand existing conservation incentive payments programs:

Key bird species in the PLEL are threatened by poaching, habitat destruction, and land encroachment. Birds that lay their eggs on the ground are vulnerable to predators such as dogs, humans, and other wildlife, while those that build their nests in trees are vulnerable to logging, poaching, and land clearance for agriculture or settlement. Bird nest protectors guard against these threats. USAID GPL pays community members a daily rate for protecting nests. Depending on the bird species, the monitoring period can take up to three months, beginning with finding active nests with eggs and ending when the chicks have successfully fledged. Numerous studies have shown the bird nest program to be very effective. By engaging local communities in conservation, the program not only improves biodiversity conservation and ecosystem health, it also improves community livelihoods and strengthens inclusive and effective landscape governance.

USAID GPL continued ongoing support for the bird nest protection program in Preah Vihear province during FY21, with **129/10F** villagers participating in protecting bird nests in Chhaeb, Kulen Promtep, and Prey Lang. In addition, USAID GPL provided support for a wildlife habitat protection scheme, which engaged **14** villagers in trapeang (waterhole)

monitoring in Chhaeb and Kulen Promtep, to prevent wildlife poisoning or other illegal hunting in important wildlife habitat. USAID GPL also conducted awareness raising on the bird nest protection program in **3** villages in Stung Treng province.

2.7 Promote expansion of Sustainable Rice Platform (SRP): In FY20, USAID GPL expanded SRP activities to farms around Baray-Chong Doung Bengal Florican Conservation Area (BFCA) in North Tonle Sap, the second most important area for Bengal Florican in Cambodia. The purpose of USAID GPL SRP activities is to develop, evaluate, and refine rice-farming methods that are beneficial to Bengal Florican, while also raising farmer income. USAID GPL's support has been critical to expanding SRP beyond pilot phase in Cambodia. This support has leveraged nearly US \$1 million in funding from the Asian Development Bank, which began support for the expansion of SRP in the Baray and Taing Kouk districts in April 2021.

In the first quarter of FY21, USAID GPL met with representatives from commune councils, district government, villages, and agriculture cooperatives (ACs) in North Tonle Sap to introduce the SRP program and benefits, discuss key activities to be implemented, and seek comments from stakeholders. During the second quarter, USAID GPL conducted a survey of farmer attitudes on cattle grazing, rotational farming, and other sustainable rice cultivation practices to produce a feasibility study to inform expansion of the SRP program and developed training materials for promoting SRP in **55** target villages. SRP pilot villages are selected based on geographic and conservation criteria and the results of the feasibility study. Two senior staff were recruited by USAID GPL to work closely with SRP staff in Kampong Thom and Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MoWRAM) to develop the final project work plan.

SRP activities were delayed in the third and fourth quarters due COVID-related restrictions.

2.9 Strengthen existing agriculture cooperatives and provincial platform: USAID GPL continued support for four ACs in Kampong Thom province in FY21. In the first quarter, USAID GPL conducted a two-day training on the bookkeeping manual for committee members from the four ACs and a training on cashew nut cultivation and market access for producer groups from the ACs. In addition, USAID GPL provided technical support to two ACs to identify producer groups and develop production plans to meet market requirements and material support for the installation of drip irrigation systems at four demonstration farms.

Integrated Crop Farming and Diversification

USAID GPL provides technical and material support to rural ACs in Kampong Thom province committed to zero deforestation to build their capacity for integrated crop farming using drip irrigation, which allows farmers to grow a greater variety of in-demand crops year-round. To link the increased production of agriculture products to consistent markets, USAID GPL has facilitated a process of ACs engaging local buyers (wholesalers) and buyers in Phnom Penh.

Year-round agricultural production and linkages to markets through buyers allows for farmers to have a stable source of income. This decreases pressure on rural communities to enter protected areas to exploit natural resources for income.

During the second quarter, USAID GPL (1) organized a study tour for farmers to learn about integrated farming and crop diversification; (2) conducted trainings on climate change and climate-smart agriculture; (3) provided awareness raising on macro nutrients and pesticide use pursuant to Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (MAFF) good agricultural practices guidelines and prospective cashew buyer quality requirements; (4) performed field coaching on crop diversification; (5) supported meetings for cashew market engagement; and (6) collaborated with produce buyers to provide training for demonstration farms on technical guidelines for hot pepper and watermelon.

AC support in the third quarter included working with the AC development office of PDAFF in Kampong

Thom to develop AC passbooks for committees to improve financial record keeping and loan and savings services for AC members. USAID GPL also provided materials and training for **5** demonstration farms to fully apply drip irrigation on their farms to support year-round diversified vegetable crops.

In the fourth quarter, USAID GPL supported the updating of AC profiles, working with AC committee members and representatives from cashew and vegetable producer groups. USAID GPL also supported annual AC meetings to reflect and assess lessons learned in AC management and develop the next year's annual strategy plan and plan for phase out of USAID GPL support. In addition, USAID GPL provided training for ACs on the Cambodia Good Agricultural Practices (CamGAP) standard of the General Directorate of Agriculture, MAFF. The national CamGAP framework aims to prevent or minimize hazards associated with food safety, environmental impact, human health, and soil fertility. Training provided also included financial literacy and management training for AC members and training of trainer (ToT) training on quality assurance for cashews based on CamGAP production standards on

land use, seed and seedling requirements, agriculture inputs, weed management, irrigation, buffer zone, prohibited activities and inputs, and pest management.

Grantee CRDT also supported AC development in FY21, focusing on three ACs in Kratie province. Support included (1) conducting consultation meetings on the AC implementation model to identify key challenges and solutions; (2) holding meetings to finalize membership and AC profiles; (3) establishing a demonstration farm; (4) recruiting **220** producer farmers and identifying **22** lead farmers; (5) conducting a market dialogue workshop and multi-stakeholder platform for chicken and vegetable producer groups, microfinance organizations, and traders/buyers; (6) conducting a study tour for vegetable and chicken producer group farmers to Mondulkiri to gain knowledge of agriculture climate resilience, business management and markets, farm waste management, and impacts of chemical application; (7) providing ToT training on raising chickens and cyclical vegetable farming to lead farmers, training on leadership and communications skills, loan management, and bookkeeping and financial management, and ToT training on leadership, bookkeeping and financial literacy, entrepreneurship, and business/production planning to lead farmers who will support individual producers in agriculture practices and cyclical farming for vegetables and chickens; (8) and supporting lead farmers to follow up on agriculture technical assistance provided to vegetable producer group members on drip irrigation systems and seedling preparation for vegetable farming and pen building and daily care for young chicks for chicken producer group members to assess results. In addition, CRDT purchased farm supplies to support the development of a cyclical farming demonstration farm and procured materials to extend the climate-resilient agriculture demonstration farm for vegetable, chicken, and fish farming. While coaching was restricted to **22** lead farmers due to COVID, CRDT facilitated **12** lead farmers to provide technical assistance to the **220** recruited producer farmers to improve agriculture techniques. CRDT also conducted follow up assessment of AC capacity, indicating improvements in bookkeeping, in particular internal loan form preparation, as well as an increase of capital.

In addition, USAID GPL grantee Growway Partner Co., Ltd. (Growway), working with 2 ACs in Kampong Thom province to support sustainable cashew businesses, conducted a capacity gap assessment, provided training on business plan development, held capacity development co-planning workshops, and helped draft capacity development plans.

OBJECTIVE 2 CHALLENGES

The secondary economic implications of COVID-19 continued to impact rural livelihoods in Cambodia. The tourism sector was decimated as there were no international tourists in Cambodia. This impacted several sites in the PLEL whose focus was on international tourists. USAID GPL has been working closely with partners to pivot tourism products so that they cater to Cambodians. This has required tour operators and ecotourism communities to reassess product demand and implement new approaches. For many communities as well as private sector partners working on both ecotourism and other livelihoods options, a market systems-based approach has required significant discussion and training. This has slowed implementation as the approach differs from what has occurred in the past. This has impacted the roll-out of additional USAID GPL grants to address the secondary impacts of COVID-19 through a market systems-based approach. For profit and not-for-profit organizations interested in the USAID GPL grants facility have gone through intensive co-creation processes with USAID GPL to ensure their applications reflect the market-systems based requirements. This has resulted in longer than normal grant reviews. There was also a marked increase in climate variability across the PLEL. This required climate resilient approaches to be continuously developed and subsequently integrated into activities.

2.3 OBJECTIVE 3: STRENGTHENED INCLUSIVE AND EFFECTIVE LANDSCAPE GOVERNANCE

USAID GPL is strengthening inclusive and effective governance of and within the PLEL by supporting the development of governance systems for sustainable management of natural resources that are functional, transparent, accountable, inclusive, and equitable for the targeted populations in the PLEL, including improved stakeholder understanding of both PLEL ecosystem services values and their own roles and responsibilities in implementing applicable governance mechanisms.

3.1 Support development and implementation of policies, laws, and regulations: During FY21, USAID GPL continued to implement **29** joint patrol agreements between PDoE rangers and **29** CPAs from across target protected areas in the PLEL. Protected areas included Chhaeb, Kulen Promtep, Phnom Tbaeng, Preah Roka, Prey Lang, and Beng Per. A total of **329** joint patrols were conducted under the agreements.

In addition, USAID GPL continued building institutional capacity for target CPAs across the PLEL to obtain recognition and establish the necessary legal framework for carrying out activities. During the fiscal year, MoE issued **4** prakas officially recognizing **4** CPAs (**1** in Preah Roka and **3** in Phnom Tbaeng) as a legal CBO. In addition, new by-laws for **17** CPAs were endorsed by PDoE.

USAID GPL provided input to support development of draft by-laws for the Sambour Prey Kok ecotourism community, which have been approved by the Kampong Thom Provincial Governor. Kratie PDoE approved a joint patrol agreement between rangers of Prey Lang in Kratie province and patrol volunteers from Boeng Char commune.

USAID GPL grantee NTFP-EP provided support to draft voluntary guidelines on sustainable development and management of CBET along the Upper Mekong, with two stakeholder consultation workshops conducted. With support from RECOFTC, **6** by-laws (**4** for CF credit groups and **2** for CF recreational management committees) were developed and endorsed by commune councils. These by-laws serve as a legal document for management committees to implement their mandates, such as issuing credit or creating recreation activities to generate income for the CF and its members.

3.2 PLEL Assessment dissemination and trainings: USAID GPL provided ToT training on climate change and PLEL Assessment findings for Kampong Thom Landscape staff in the first quarter to increase their understanding of critical issues informing the rationale for project interventions and prepare them for facilitating stakeholder ToT trainings. In the second quarter, USAID GPL produced an updated PLEL Assessment report in Khmer, addressing and incorporating feedback from GDANCP, MoE. USAID GPL met with H.E. Sao Sopheap on February 24, 2021, to discuss the next step for the PLEL Assessment report, and H.E. Kim Nong, Director General of GDANCP, was assigned to lead the effort to publish the report. Ultimately, however, MoE did not publish the PLEL Assessment. On September 10, 2021, USAID GPL published the report through social media (Facebook) and subsequently in October 2021, the report was also published on United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) website. USAID GPL plans to further disseminate the report through a social media campaign in FY22 through a combination of videos and posters.

In the third quarter, USAID GPL conducted training on climate change for local communities, including CPAs and CFs, in **11** villages, addressing (1) What is climate change? (2) Why is it happening? (3) What are the impacts? and (4) What are common solutions to mitigate climate change? Trainings for other communities were postponed due to the COVID-19 outbreak and restrictions.

3.3 Support districts and communes to improve capacity for climate change mitigation and adaptation (Commune Investment Plans): During FY21, USAID GPL provided training and

coaching for **14** CBOs in Prey Lang to build capacity to integrate natural resource management priorities into commune investment plans (CIPs).

CFi Patrols

Cantor's giant softshell turtle is a globally endangered species. In Cambodia, however, it occurs in only a small section the Mekong River and is threatened by many factors. The main threats are the collecting of its eggs for consumption and the fishing of adults for local consumption and export to neighboring countries.

USAID GPL provides support for sixteen community fisheries (CFis) along the Mekong River, seven in Stung Treng and nine in Kratie, to conduct patrols to protect Cantor's giant softshell turtles. The objective of the patrols is to top illegal fishing activities within the CFis and remove illegal fishing gear from the river. Patrol teams also monitor to ensure there is no illegal collection of turtles or their eggs and that no illegal fishing activities occur in areas where the turtles breed during the annual nesting season. Each CFi conducts patrols at least eight days per month, with patrols led by Kratie and Stung Treng Provincial Fisheries Administration Cantonment officers.

3.4 Support and strengthen protected area law enforcement in PLEL: USAID GPL

continued to provide support in FY21 to strengthen protected area law enforcement in the PLEL. In addition to supporting CPA patrols, USAID began supporting CF patrols in the Stung Chinit upstream watershed in the first quarter of FY21 following consultation with FA and CF management committees and CFi patrols in the second quarter to improve conservation of Cantor's giant softshell turtle in Kratie and Stung Treng.

In FY21, USAID GPL continued to provide support to strengthen protected area law enforcement in the PLEL through law enforcement management and planning; implementation of ranger, joint, CPA⁶, CF, and CFi patrols; and training and equipping of rangers and

community members with technological tools and techniques necessary for effective law enforcement. This included coordination with CBOs and rangers to develop monthly joint patrol and CBO patrol plans and support for **47** law enforcement planning and reflection meetings (**35** CPA patrol planning monthly meetings, **8** monthly SMART ranger meetings, and **4** joint patrol planning meetings). It also included support for PDoE in Preah Vihear to conduct field investigation of illegal land encroachment in CPAs and protected areas, confirming **8** sites of **44** sites reported in Kulen Promtep, as well as for **5,296** ranger patrols, **1,128** CPA patrols, **255** CFi patrols, **18** CF patrols, **377** community patrols, and **447** joint patrols in targeted protected areas across the PLEL. Patrol efforts yielded significant outcomes in identifying threats to forests and biodiversity in the targeted protected areas. A total of **1,793** new land clearance sites were identified (**1,450** sites by ranger patrols, **247** sites by CPA, CFi, and community patrols, and **96** by joint patrols), along with an estimated **113** m³ and **7,654** pieces of illegal timber. Patrols confiscated **47** m³ and **1,798** pieces of illegal timber, **163** koyuns, **45** trucks, **15** cars, **50** motorbikes, **5** carts, **2,116** snares/traps, **455** cutting tools (**358** chainsaws, **49** machetes, **23** axes, **9** knives, **5** brush cutters, **11** hoes), and **114** hand-made guns. Patrols also destroyed **140** illegal camps, **83** illegal fishing tools, **31** electric fishing/hunting tools, and **81** nets. The patrols identified **159** suspects, arrested **16** people, and warned **7** people not to further engage in illegal activities. Patrols also intervened in **15** cases of forest fire to control the fire.

Throughout FY21, USAID GPL conducted numerous trainings for government rangers and community patrols. This included (1) drone training for PDoE officials and rangers in the four PLEL provinces, with the provision of **5** drones to PDoE for law enforcement; (2) training on patrol procedures and work planning for **1** CF in Kampong Thom province; (3) trainings on the use of SMART Mobile for field data collection, with the provision of smartphones, for **38** CPAs and CFs, as well as for joint patrol community volunteers in Siem Bouk commune and their counterparts at PDoE Stung Treng; (4) an exchange visit for **14** CPAs to share experiences and insights to improve CPA and joint patrols; (5) coaching and on-the-job training for **9** CPAs to improve capacity to use SMART Mobile for patrols; (6) guidance for committee members from **2** CPAs to improve capacity on writing field reports related to

⁶ Support for communities to engage in joint patrols in Phnom Thnout is supported by USAID GPL grantee OFO.

illegal land encroachment, motivate committee members to pursue actions with protected area directors on their CPA forest protection and management, and provide knowledge of the process for following up on the responses from local authorities and rangers; (7) refresher training on the use of SMART Mobile for 8 CPAs in Chhaeb, Preah Roka, and Phnom Tbaeng; (8) training on using SMART Mobile for 7 CPAs in Kulen Promtep; and (9) training on Avenza Maps for Kulen Promtep rangers.

In addition to training and coaching, USAID GPL distributed patrol equipment (e.g., helmets, hammocks, back packs, mosquito nets) to 2 CPAs and 5 CFs.

CPA Patrols to Protect Bengal Florican

USAID GPL provides support for three CPAs in North Tonle Sap, Kampong Thom province, to protect grassland and dry woodland forest habitats vital for conserving the endangered Bengal Florican.

USAID GPL provides funding to the CPAs for fuel, food, and field supplies and training for effective patrolling and the use of SMART Mobile. Community patrol teams use the SMART Mobile platform in conducting their monthly patrols to prevent and report illegal fishing and logging, land encroachment, wildlife poaching and poisoning, and bird egg and chick collection. They also monitor an annual bird species population census, watch for changes in habitat, and oversee nest protection schemes.

The Bengal Florican is a species of bird native to the Indian subcontinent, Cambodia, and, formerly, Vietnam. It is listed on the IUCN Red List as critically endangered, and a recent review estimated the global population is less than 500. Major threats to their survival include loss of habitat from conversion of grasslands and low intensity rice cultivation to intensive dry-season rice, poaching, and collisions with power lines.

The total population of adult Bengal Floricans in Cambodia in 2018 was estimated at 138 individuals. With the population remaining very low, the efforts to conserve this species from extinction in Cambodia is vital.

USAID GPL conducted site visits to review SMART data flows and patrol plans and targets in the four PLEL provinces and provided coaching on SMART implementation and data collection for rangers at Preah Atith and Kampot Koy ranger stations in Prey Lang (Kampong Thom and Kratie provinces).

USAID GPL also conducted forest protection monitoring (“forest walks”) with rangers and CPA patrol teams in Kulen Promtep and Preah Roka to monitor protected area management and observe illegal activities, coach rangers in using handheld mobile devices for patrol data collection, engage government in forest governance, and reinforce commitment of rangers and CPA patrol teams to protecting the forest.

In response to the redirection of activities from USAID, in the third quarter USAID GPL ended support for government rangers and removed and inventoried materials and equipment for the camera traps and mobile ranger stations in Prey Lang-Preah Vihear, Stung Treng, and Kratie. Annex VI summarizes

reports on forest crime across the PLEL which were developed by USAID GPL and submitted USAID and the MoE.

3.5 Support MoE to implement Cambodia’s Protected Area Monitoring Platform (PAMP):

In FY21, USAID GPL continued development of PAMP as part of MoE’s Cambodia Environment Management Information System (CEMIS). PAMP development in FY21 began with a presentation to MoE GDANCP on PAMP and SMART and USAID GPL participation in an international panel on PAMP hosted by Vulcan Earth Ranger that addressed how PAMP is used to combat deforestation.

In January 2021, USAID GPL produced a report on an analysis of the University of Maryland Global Forest Change (UMD GFC) dataset and its relevance and importance to Cambodia. USAID GPL evaluated the UMD GFC to determine its accuracy, assess results, and make recommendations to the RGC on how to best utilize this information. The evaluation included a series of tests and analyses to illustrate the utility of the UMD GFC dataset as an important component of protected area monitoring tools. USAID GPL found that the UMD GFC is a credible and useful dataset, and it, and others like it, can increase the scope and enhance the quality of forest monitoring conducted by MoE. In addition, the UMD GFC data clearly demonstrates alarming trends in deforestation and forest fragmentation throughout Cambodia, with some of the highest rates occurring within the PLEL. Cambodia’s forests are

fragmenting at twice the rate of deforestation and this loss is accelerating. The few remaining large tracts of intact forest in Cambodia are under extreme threat.

USAID GPL officially launched the PAMP Command Center at Preah Vihear PDoE and established a PAMP Command Center at Stung Treng PDoE in the second quarter. The Preah Vihear PAMP Command Center launch was attended by H.E. Neth Pheakra, Secretary of State and spokesperson for MoE, senior officials of MoE, H.E. Sou Serey, Deputy Governor of Preah Vihear, Mr. Song Chansocheat, Director of PDoE, USAID representatives, USAID GPL Chief of Party (COP) and Deputy Chief of Party (DCOP), and the media.

The second quarter also saw the initial release of the radar-based forest disturbance alerts system by SERVIR-Mekong. Oregon State University (OSU) has partnered with SERVIR-Mekong to develop these radar-based alerts. The use of radar allows for the collection of disturbance information through cloud cover, permitting for wet season deforestation monitoring. Further work is necessary to properly calibrate the system. An accuracy assessment under design by OSU will provide the necessary parameters for this calibration.

Other development has been around the alert verification component of PAMP. This component was previously prototyped as the PAMP Satellite Observer using Google Earth Engine. While the prototype PAMP Satellite Observer tool provides the necessary information for alert validation, the overall platform was not intended as a long-term solution as it was developed using Google Earth Engine “widgets”, which are proof of concept tools provided by Google that lack the features and stability required for ongoing operational use. Therefore, software development towards a sustainable satellite verification tool was initiated through the piloting of the Collect Earth Online (CEO) platform. CEO is produced by a broad partnership spearheaded by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), USAID, and SERVIR-Mekong.

In addition, USAID GPL conducted accuracy testing of synthetic aperture radar (SAR) alerts and SAR alert validation in the third quarter. CEO is used both for accuracy testing and alert validation by overlaying the alert location on satellite imagery, both monthly composites at 3 m resolution from Planet provided by Norway’s International Climate and Forest Initiative (NICFI) and ESA Sentinel 2 imagery at 10 m resolution. CEO matches survey questions with the imagery to enable interpreters to note the forest status before and after the alert was generated. Accuracy appears to be very high, but the final analysis will be conducted by SERVIR-Mekong.

During the year, USAID GPL has provided significant training on PAMP and its components for government and staff to build capacity to implement the system. These have included (1) a three-day training in October 2020 conducted in partnership with SERVIR-Mekong on the basics of remote sensing and GIS for MoE, PDoE, academia, and NGO and private sector partners; (2) training in November 2020 on SMART conservation tools for USAID GPL conservation technology officers, NGO partners, and MoE; (3) training in January 2021 on SMART Connect for USAID GPL conservation technology officers; (4) training in April 2021 on alert verification for USAID GPL conservation technology officers; (5) training in June 2021 conducted in partnership with SERVIR-Mekong on Google Earth Engine and machine learning for land cover mapping in Cambodia for USAID GPL conservation technology officers and NGO partner staff; (6) training in July 2021 conducted in partnership with SERVIR-Mekong on SAR forest disturbance alerts for USAID GPL conservation technology officers and NGO partner staff; and (7) training in August 2021 conducted in partnership with SERVIR-Mekong on satellite observation tools for fire detection for USAID GPL conservation technology officers. USAID GPL also provided training for Preah Vihear and Stung Treng PDoE officers on SMART Connect and Earth Ranger components of PAMP and refresher coaching for PDoE rangers on use of SMART Mobile.

Due to project redirection, USAID GPL support for government implementation of PAMP ended in the third quarter and data was handed over to MoE in September 2021. USAID GPL provided information

on PAMP workflow, the report on the GFC dataset and its application to PAMP, the report on effectiveness of law enforcement, draft PAMP guidelines, and draft joint patrol guidelines. While other donors will continue to support Cambodian government capacity building and implementation of PAMP, in FY22 USAID GPL will continue to support the adoption of PAMP systems such as SMART Mobile and SAR alerts by community members to meet private sector investment monitoring, reporting, and verification requirements.

OBJECTIVE 3 CHALLENGES

Effective law enforcement, which integrates government and communities into a holistic management model based on trust and enforcement of protected area laws, remains challenging. Certain provincial level government partners exhibit greater willingness to engage in improved law enforcement efforts than others, which results in unequal adoption and application of technical capacity building efforts. Deforestation in Prey Lang and other protected areas in the PLEL continues to be a significant challenge. The reasons for an increase in deforestation in Prey Lang and almost every other protected area in Cambodia during are manifold. Prey Lang has seen a continued rise in deforestation as local communities and migrants clear forest for agriculture expansion and land speculation. Across all protected areas, but most notably in Prey Lang, selective illegal logging is also taking place. Illegal logging is driven by strong local and national demand for wood for building materials, opportunistic illegal logging of luxury wood for international markets, and laundering of illegally felled timber through the economic land concessions surrounding Prey Lang. These threats are exacerbated by inadequate law enforcement, poor coordination amongst local, provincial, and national government authorities, and the need for improved community and government relations.

2.4 MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS

2.4.1 ADMINISTRATION AND PROJECT MANAGEMENT

4.1 Implement administration and finance: During FY21, USAID GPL recruited **39** new or replacement staff for the Phnom Penh, Kampong Thom, and Preah Vihear offices. Several positions were eliminated in FY21, including the two Provincial Coordinators based in Kratie and Stung Treng provinces and the Law Enforcement Case Manager, Law Enforcement Field Manager, Grants and Subcontracts Specialist, Policy Manager, Zoning and Sustainable Land Use Manager, Biodiversity Manager, and Senior Manager of Sustainable Finance in Phnom Penh. In addition, staff numbers were reduced in the landscape offices towards the end of the fiscal year. See Figures 5 – 7 in Annex X for updated USAID GPL office organizational charts.

Procurement plan templates were developed for each quarter and procurement included purchasing camera traps and accessories, mobile smartphones, equipment for mobile check points, IT equipment for PAMP Command Centers, staff life and health insurance, computer equipment for the landscape offices, and staff field materials, as well as organizing venues for activities. Throughout the year, the Admin & Finance team provided advance and clearance support and arranged transportation, hotels, and other logistics for field work. New corporate/service agreements were developed, and existing agreements renewed for hotels and guesthouses.

An annual asset inventory was conducted to ensure physical assets are documented and being used properly to avoid loss or damage. Physical assets in each office were rechecked and recounted before preparation of a list of assets for disposal. The first request for asset disposal was submitted and approved in the fourth quarter, and the second request plan was set up in preparation for the Kampong Thom Landscape office to be closed down in December 2021.

Improvements to support finance and logistics were implemented in FY21 based on recommendations from an internal compliance review. The process of electronic payments to community members was documented, support for field teams was provided on patrol supplement policies and implementing

funds transfers, memos such as for Covid-19 operations management and patrolling supplements were updated, policies were updated as needed, such as the ethics hotline poster, which was also translated into Khmer, and all policies were compiled into one report in both English and Khmer to make access by staff easier. The HR checklist was revised based on new guidelines from Tetra Tech Home Office. USAID GPL worked with auditors on tax audits, with several modifications for finance implementation made based on tax auditor feedback regarding withholding tax.

Field visits were conducted to observe activities such as signboard installation, resin inventory, and meetings to better understand how activities are implemented in the field, aid and provide coaching for USAID GPL field staff, and respond to questions from communities regarding budget preparation

4.2 Training and staff capacity building: As part of the ongoing staff capacity building program FY21, USAID GPL provided training on (1) environmental screening for the governance team in the Preah Vihear Landscape office; (2) gender mainstreaming and women in natural resources management and climate change for the Kampong Thom Landscape office staff; (3) CPA development planning tools for CIP integration for the Preah Vihear Landscape office governance staff; (4) distance sampling for camera trap surveys for the biodiversity staff and relevant grantee partners; (5) results-based report writing for the landscape office staff; (6) communication and branding for landscape office staff; (7) FPIC training for Preah Vihear Landscape staff focusing on village-level consultation; (8) grant management and monitoring for the grant technical leads (GTLs) for NGO/private sector grants and CBO grants; and (9) the process of conducting the CBO assessment for all staff.

During the year, USAID GPL provided new staff and consultant orientation and refresher training as needed on the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework, M&E requirements and procedures, use of the activity management system for planning and reporting, new and updated project policies and procedures, such as on fraud prevention and the Code of Conduct, and safety and security to ensure communication protocols are well understood during an emergency or in case of accident. Staff were also provided refresher training on use of social media and USAID GPL branding.

In addition, USAID GPL developed a grant program fact sheet for staff that outlines roles and responsibilities in the grant implementation process and includes a description of current grant projects.

4.3 Implement grant facility: USAID GPL received additional grant funding in August 2020 to address the secondary impacts of COVID-19. In FY21, seven COVID-19 secondary response grants were awarded, with one additional COVID-19 grant in the final stages of pre-award assessment. As part of redirection of the Activity, USAID GPL will also provide small grants to 45-50 CBOs and grants to an additional 2-3 NGOs. USAID GPL conducted grant kick-off meetings for the seven awarded grants, which include GPL-010-SMP, GPL-011-Growway, GPL-012-SMP, GPL-013-NTFP-EP, GPL-014-PIN, GPL-015-SVC, and GPL-017-NatureWild, and approved their work plans prior to implementation of grant project activities. Two additional grants, one to Krassna Management Co., Ltd. (Krassna) and one to OFO, will submit for approval from USAID in the first quarter of FY22.

New grants in FY21 included (1) the second SMP grant project (GPL-010-SMP) to expand the IBIS Rice program to new communities and new members in existing communities, strengthen community governance processes and build the capacity of community representatives, and future-proof the IBIS Rice model through climate-smart agriculture and crop diversification; (2) the Growway project (GPL-011-Growway) to improve livelihoods of farmers through sustainable cashew agriculture practices and market opportunities; (3) the third SMP grant project (GPL-012-SMP) to reassess the socio-economic reality of communities in wildlife sanctuaries by gathering fine-scale community data in a chosen community zone to inform a new guidelines on the development of community zone management and business plans; (4) the second NTFP-EP grant project (GPL-013-NTFP-EP) to improve livelihoods of natural resource-dependent communities and make them more resilient to economic and natural shocks through institutional strengthening and capacity development, partnership enhancement and agreement

arrangement; improving waste management systems and promoting green environment, and resources governance; (5) the People in Need (PIN) project (GPL-014-PIN) to develop poultry value chains for sustainable community adaptive livelihood enhancement by ensuring in-depth understanding of the system in which final target groups operate and systemic obstacles in the poultry sub-sector and, at the same time; making necessary considerations on climate related issues for economic growth; (6) the SVC project (GPL-015-SVC) to create an investment plan to transform the Tmat Paeuy ecolodge into an international-class ecotourism facility and a hub for future ecotourism growth in the Northern Plains Landscape (Build Back Better for Ecotourism project); and (7) the NatureWild project (GPL-017-NatureWild) to strengthen PLEL wild honey market positioning and scalability in Cambodia.

Due to impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, some grantees have been unable to complete certain activities as planned. USAID GPL has agreed to requests from these grantees to move specific activities, or revise activities, and reallocate the associated costs to upcoming milestones. Grant modifications were made for GPL-001-SMP, GPL-004-OFO, GPL-006-FFI, GPL-007-RECOFTC, GPL-008-NTFP-EP, GPL-009-CRDT, GPL-013-NTFP-EP, and GPL-015-SVC. Moreover, another two grants, GPL-014-PIN and GPL-010-SMP, are in the process of reviewing revised proposals and budgets for additional funds requests. USAID GPL plans to submit these modification for USAID approval in November 2021. OFO has also requested for no-cost extension up to March 2022, using saved budget funds.

USAID GPL successfully conducted grant close out for two in-kinds grants, GPL-002-MoE and GPL-003-KPT, in December 2020 and for GPL-SMP-001 in September 2021. There are 12 remaining active NGO/private sector grants in total as of the end of September 2021.

During the course of FY21, USAID GPL conducted monitoring trips to observe GPL-001-SMP, GPL-004-OFO, GPL-007-RECOFTC, GPL-008-NTFP-EP, and GPL-009-CRDT field activities. In addition, given the significant increase in the number of USAID GPL grantees and experience from managing grants during FY20 and FY21, USAID GPL revised the grants management system to ensure effective monitoring and capacity building of all USAID GPL grantees (NGOs, private sector, CBOs). USAID GPL also provided a training on grant management and monitoring for all NGO/private sector grant technical leads (GTLs) and CBO GTLs both in Phnom Penh and the landscape offices. This training provided an overview of the updates to the USAID GPL grants management system. Monthly refresher training and ongoing staff capacity building sessions on the materials presented during this training will be held from September through December 2021. Current grantees were also oriented on the new grant system for submission of deliverables through online Airtable forms.

GTLs have also conducted CBO assessments and developed proposals and grant milestones for CBO grants. The USAID GPL grant team is in the process of review and feedback on proposal budgets and grant milestones, with the goal of submitting the first batch of approximately 10 CBO small grants for USAID approval at the end of October 2021. USAID GPL plans to implement the CBO grants from early November 2021 onward.

CBO Assessment

Community-based organizations (CBOs) play an important role in the protection and conservation of protected areas. They are like living fences to protect natural resources. USAID GPL has been assessing 56 CBOs in the PLEL in preparation for providing small support grants.

The CBOs being assessed include CPAs, CFs, FWUCs, and CBETs. Over the last three years, USAID GPL has provided financial support to CBOs through a monthly stipend to carry out patrols to protect their community resources, material support for a variety of livelihoods initiatives, and a combination of organizational and technical capacity building.

For the next two years, USAID GPL has refined its strategy for CBOs by shifting financial support from monthly patrol stipends and livelihoods support to a “one-time small grant package” for institutional and technical capacity improvements. These grants, which will be 12 to 18 months long, will support activities such as promoting sustainable natural resource protection within a CBO’s boundary, improving livelihoods or economic benefits for people within the community, and strengthening CBO institutional capacity.

Before awarding the small grants, USAID GPL must conduct an assessment with each potential CBO to determine institutional capacity, understand current activities being implemented by the CBO, identify challenges the CBO is facing, outline proposed activities for the small grant, and assess the need for additional capacity building.

With these small grants to improve their institutional and technical capacity, CBOs on the front line of forest and natural resource protection will have the funds they need to conduct activities that preserve protected areas and improve community livelihoods. Moreover, the small grant program will help CBOs become more independent in the long term by building their institutional capacity through learning to manage funds and develop and implement activity plans. These skills will be critical for CBOs interested in participating in benefit sharing schemes associated with forest carbon payments.

4.4 Implement MEL reporting system and MEL Plan: Continued implementation of the monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) reporting system FY21 included ongoing activity and indicator data collection, review, analysis, and management, including supporting documentation and grantee reporting, as well as (1) preparing and submitting training participant data for FY20 fourth quarter and FY21 first through third quarters to USAID Training and Exchanges Automated Management System (TEAMS); (2) preparing and submitting indicator progress data for FY20 to USAID through the Development Information Solution (DIS) System; (3) participating in DIS training; (4) conducting indicator analysis for FY20 third quarter and developing the FY20 annual report for USAID; (5) meeting with USAID Contracting Officer's Representative (COR) and M&E Specialist to verify project indicator data reported in the FY20 annual report; (6) developing an indicator roadmap for FY21; (7) updating the MEL Plan for new USAID indicators and to include a list of data assets that USAID GPL will submit to the Development Data Library (DDL); (8) updating the MEL Manual to reflect new indicators; (9) monitoring and tracking milestones for CPA and CF development and performance; (10) developing tools and conducting internal data quality assessment (DQA) with landscape office biodiversity, law enforcement/conservation technology, and governance teams; (11) conducting environmental impact screening of relevant activities; (12) conducting field monitoring of grant project activities; (13) developing new database tables for tracking protected area and CPA demarcation poles, reports submitted to key stakeholders, and grant indicators; (14) developing protocols, tools, and templates for CBO assessments, training, and small grant proposals; (15) developing a simplified reporting system and synced grant database for GTLs and providing orientation to 11 NGO/private sector grantees on how to use the modified grant reporting process via an online Airtable form; (16) developing a CBO grant management system to track CBO grants, including milestones and deliverables; (17) developing a message alert system for grantees and GTLs for upcoming deadlines; and (18) conducting indicator analysis for FY21 first through third quarters and developing quarterly reports for USAID.

4.5 Develop detailed Quarterly Activity Work Plans: Each month during the fiscal year, the landscape managers developed detailed monthly work plans and budgets, which were reviewed and approved by the DCOP for implementation. For each quarter, landscape and technical managers conducted work plan reflection and planning, although the quarterly reflection meeting schedule was modified as needed due to COVID-19. Due to the uncertainty of the COVID-19 situation, weekly work plans were produced to help the team implement activities more effectively. In addition, activities were

Project Reflection

USAID GPL conducted a project reflection workshop following implementation of the first quarter of year three of the project.

The multi-day workshop in Stung Treng town was followed by a field visit to Kompot Koy ranger station in Prey Lang, Kratie province.

The purpose of the workshop was to reflect on project implementation and review approaches to ensure effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability. Key staff from project offices in Phnom Penh and Kampong Thom and Preah Vihear landscapes attended. The team addressed key challenges, suitable solutions, and visions for each thematic area to improve project implementation and ensure a sustained legacy for interventions after the project ends.

The workshop also provided an opportunity for staff from different offices to get to know each other through team building activities and cross-cutting sharing of experiences. Moreover, the reflection workshop provided an opportunity for staff whose roles are mainly office-based to experience field work during a day visit to the forest to meet rangers and community members and an overnight stay at the ranger station.

adapted to updated COVID-19 guidelines, applying social distancing, reducing participants, and conducting activities virtually. To ensure successful implementation of activities in the field during COVID restrictions, USAID GPL worked closely with local authorities to keep them informed of planned activities.

USAID GPL conducted a project implementation reflection workshop in the second quarter to adaptively address issues under each key project component, develop a collective vision for these components for the next two years, and provide the opportunity to build team cohesion to ensure effective project implementation for cross-cutting efforts. USAID GPL also revised the project activity concept note template to provide clear guidance for staff to ensure mainstreaming of GESI and climate change mitigation and adaptation in implementation of project activities.

4.6 Annual Review and Pause-and-Reflect Session: In the fourth quarter of FY21, USAID GPL conducted field work planning and redirection consultation with landscape office staff to prioritize communities that the Activity will continue to support and identify interventions for implementation in FY22 and FY23. This work planning informed development of the Y4 Annual Work Plan.

4.7 Develop Annual Work Plan: Based on priorities identified with USAID/Cambodia for the Activity redirection, USAID GPL developed the Year 4 Annual Work Plan in August 2021 with significant participation from the landscape office staff. The work plan was approved by USAID and interventions were outlined in Excel and assigned to staff leads, who completed detailed work planning in Asana. In addition, USAID GPL consulted with MoE and the USAID GPL Steering Committee for validation on the key activities of the Y4 Annual Work Plan.

2.4.2 COMMUNICATIONS AND OUTREACH

The USAID GPL Communications and Outreach Strategy 1) keeps the interested public informed about the USAID GPL Activity, 2) engages landscape-level stakeholders meaningfully in the development and realization of the PLEL vision, and 3) shares learning from PLEL implementation among the broader group of practitioners to improve policy and practice.

4.8 Implement Communication and Outreach Strategy: Implementation of the FY21 Communications and Outreach Plan during the year included (1) 12 monthly bulletins with a project snapshot; (2) 8 visual stories for Exposure; (3) 21 social media campaigns; (4) 4 Facebook Live videos; (5) 65 videos and video clips; (6) 2 education signboards; and (7) educational leaflets for the NPL

REDD+ Project explaining what REDD+ is, what its benefits to communities and biodiversity are, and its mechanics and process.

During the fiscal year, USAID GPL social media stories about project activities and achievements were picked up **70** times by local media outlets such as Phnom Penh Post, Khmer Times, Sabay News, Koh



Santepheap Daily, Rasmei Kampuchea Daily, Agence Kampuchea Press, and DAP News. Topics ranged from the NPL REDD+ Project, giant softshell turtle conservation efforts, and Earth Day 2021 to USAID GPL support for ACs to link cashew producers with reliable markets and the building of a floating boardwalk for Okranhak CBET to enhance their visitor experience. The majority of the content in these shared news stories came directly from USAID GPL’s posts about the project’s work to support communities and protect the natural resources of Cambodia, indicating that this content, which grabbed the media’s attention, is valuable to Cambodians.

In addition, USAID GPL facilitated a media visit in the second quarter to the PLEL, led by H.E. Neth Pheaktra,

Secretary of State, MoE, to promote USAID GPL activities supporting livelihoods, protected area management, and law enforcement, which resulted in **66** published news articles and videos. USAID GPL also co-produced an article in the third quarter with SERVIR-Mekong on the use of geospatial technology and artificial intelligence to transform forest conservation in Cambodia.

ANNEX I. PREY LANG EXTENDED LANDSCAPE MAP



ANNEX II. KEY STAKEHOLDERS

TABLE I: USAID GPL KEY STAKEHOLDER GROUPS

Key Stakeholder	Geographic Level	Stakeholder Type ⁷	Roles and Responsibilities
Government			
Provincial Governors / Deputy Governors	Subnational	Government provincial level	Play a role as General Commander to crackdown on all illegal activities, including logging, poaching, and other destruction to natural resource. In addition, both play a significant role for protected area (PA) management including supporting zoning, demarcation, management plans, and land registration of PAs in their province.
District Governors	Subnational	Government district and commune level	Engaged in land registration, land conflict resolution, community forests (CFs)/agriculture cooperatives (AC) official registration, forest patrolling, livelihood development, illegal logging arrests, coordination for resource mobilization, joint patrolling, and intervention for security mobilization. District Governors contribute to five-year district development plans and support commune planning and integration at a district level. District governors also protect and promote regulations regarding protected area land use or water management and raise awareness related to natural resource management (NRM).
Commune Councils	Subnational	Government district and commune level	Oversee all works related to zoning, land use planning, community protected area (CPA) establishment, livelihood activities, law enforcement, lead and facilitate Commune Development Plan/Commune Investment Plan (CDP/CIP) development, implement CDP/CIP and other projects, and raise awareness related to NRM and other environmental associated areas.
Ministry of Environment (MoE)	National	Government ministry	Responsible for improving climate change public awareness, mainstreaming climate change into subnational planning, and establishing and managing the national system of protected areas. MoE is also responsible for ensuring that negative impacts to the environment and natural resources are prevented and mitigated.

⁷ Donor agency, other USAID program, international NGO, international/inter-governmental organization, foreign government institution, government ministry, academic or research organization, private sector, government provincial level, government district and commune level, civil society organization or community group.

Key Stakeholder	Geographic Level	Stakeholder Type ⁷	Roles and Responsibilities
Provincial Department of Environment (PDoE)	Subnational	Government provincial level	Responsible for law enforcement related to protected areas, including taking poaching/illegal logging cases to court, forest patrols, and joint patrols with CPA members/other conservation organizations. PDoE produces curricular related to natural resource management, supports local communities, supports CPA establishment, and natural resource management in protected areas, and raises community/stakeholder awareness of protected area law.
General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection (GDANCP), MoE	National	Government ministry	Responsible for managing protected areas and developing and overseeing the implementation of the National Protected Areas Strategic Management Plan. GDANCPs role is to coordinate biodiversity conservation and ensure sustainable use of natural resources.
Department of Community Livelihood, General Department of Local Community (GDLC), MoE	National	Government ministry	Manages and coordinates local development and natural resource protection and supports communities to manage, protect, and preserve natural resources, biodiversity, and ecosystems in protected areas through sustainable livelihood production.
General Department of Environmental Knowledge and Information (GDEKI), MoE	National	Government ministry	Awareness raising, environmental education, and GIS.
Department of GIS, GDEKI, MoE	National	Government ministry	Collects geospatial data and is responsible for mapping in protected areas.
Department of Environmental Education, GDEKI, MoE	National	Government ministry	Supports education related to environmental and environmental issues to the public, encourages environmentally friendly activities, and coordinates with other institutions to strengthen cooperation and increase effectiveness of environmental education and outreach.
Department of Inspection and Law Enforcement, MoE	National	Government ministry	Provides legal training, monitors and inspects PDoE and field team(s), and produces legal documents as needed.
Ecotourism Department, Ministry of Tourism (MoT)	National	Government ministry	Supports community ecotourism.
Department of Tourism Policy, MoT	National	Government ministry	Works with other relevant ministries to implement National Ecotourism Policy.
Provincial Departments of Tourism (PDoT)	Subnational	Government provincial level	Manages tourism and ecotourism sites according to the National Tourism Policy and Tourism Law. Works with partners to implement an ecotourism strategy to

Key Stakeholder	Geographic Level	Stakeholder Type ⁷	Roles and Responsibilities
			promote tourism and ecotourism products, promotes ecotourism products to key tourist markets, and supports ecotourism communities across the province. PDoT is also responsible for managing homestay, guesthouse, hotel, resort or bungalows according to standards also.
General Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (MAFF)	Both	Government ministry	Responsible for agronomy, monitoring of chemicals in agricultural production; and import and export of rice.
Forestry Administration (FA), MAFF	Both	Government provincial level	Oversees and regulates the management of state forests, identifies illegal activities related to forest and wildlife outside protected areas, technical support to Community Forest (CF) management and forest inventory to ensure sustainable use of the forest resources. Responsibilities also include the use and maintenance of national forest cover maps to monitor forest conditions, implementation of the National Forest Programme, research and monitoring of government forests, and overseeing forest carbon trades and forest management services.
Forestry Cantonment, FA, MAFF	Subnational	Government provincial level	Provides technical support to CF's and CF formation, promotes reforestation, supports the establishment of tree nurseries, investigates and suppresses various forms of forest destruction, conserves flora and fauna, promotes public education to demonstrate the importance of managing and protecting forests.
Fisheries Administration (FiA), MAFF	Both	Government ministry	Responsible for the management of the country's flooded/inundated forests and mangrove areas as well as the management, regulation, and promotion of the national fisheries sector.
Fisheries Cantonment, FiA, MAFF	Subnational	Government provincial level	Provides technical support to Community Fisheries (CFi) and CFi formation, fishery resource management and conservation in collaboration with NGOs, supports climate resilient fish raising/aquaculture, supports FiA to conduct scientific research on fisheries and aquaculture and document the findings, inspects and manages all activities of fishery resource exploitation and aquaculture.
Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry,	Subnational	Government provincial level	Provides technical support on the agricultural sector to farmers and Agriculture Cooperatives (ACs); supports

Key Stakeholder	Geographic Level	Stakeholder Type ⁷	Roles and Responsibilities
and Fisheries (PDAFF), MAFF			climate resilience through technical support, climate resilient seeds, and trainings; provides guidance to farmer's groups to register as formal ACs; coordinates between private sector and ACs to conduct contract farming; supports access to low interest loans; and works with NGOs and development partners to implement climate and agricultural related projects.
Department of Legal Protection, Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA)	National	Government ministry	Acts as a catalyst and advocate to encourage public institutions, civil society, and the private sector to integrate gender equality into their policies and programs. Responsible for the coordination and facilitation of gender mainstreaming across government.
Department of Economic Development, MoWA	National	Government ministry	Empowers women through economic means and key to achieving gender equality in Cambodia. Responsible for encouraging women to take part in economic activities and to contribute to national goals such as equitable economic development and participation of all stakeholders.
Department of Gender Equality/Gender Mainstreaming, MoWA	National	Government ministry	Responsible for developing and adopting gender mainstreaming in the government's policies, laws, plans, and programs, including strengthening institutional capacity and partnership with stakeholders for effective and sustainable development for all.
Provincial Department of Women's Affairs (PDoWA), MoWA	Subnational	Government provincial level	Works with commune council on commune issues that focus on women and children, mainstreams gender into projects of PDAFF and through CDP/CIP, improves household livelihoods through agricultural practices, and raises awareness of income generating activities and environmental protection for women.
National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development (NCDD)/Ministry of Interior (Mol)	Both	Government ministry	NCDD works with all levels of government to achieve the common objective of establishing, promoting, and sustaining democratic development, including the implementation of decentralization.
Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC)	Subnational	Government ministry	Responsible for governing land use, urban planning, construction projects; supports the resolution of land use conflicts; oversees zoning and land registration for variety of social and economic land

Key Stakeholder	Geographic Level	Stakeholder Type ⁷	Roles and Responsibilities
			concessions, and Indigenous peoples, agricultural, and reforestation land.
Provincial Department of Land Management, Urban Planning, and Construction (PDLMUPC), MLMUPC	Subnational	Government provincial level	Plays a key role in legal land certification and registration, and zoning and land use planning; provides technical support for GPS mapping training; and plays an important role in land conflict resolutions.
Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)	National	Government ministry	Prepares policies and proposes laws related to mining and energy in Cambodia.
Department of Mineral Exploration Management, MME	Subnational	Government ministry	Responsible for governing and regulating mining exploration.
Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD)	National	Government ministry	Oversees the coordination, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of rural development programs that benefit Cambodia's rural population.
Provincial Department of Rural Development (PDoRD) and District Technical Office, MoRD	Subnational	Government provincial level	Manage and monitor water supply, rural road construction, and operation and maintenance of road infrastructure; and coordinate and implement rural development projects related to Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) projects in collaboration with relevant NGOs. PDoRDs are one stakeholder involved in evaluating Indigenous peoples claims to communal land ownership.
Provincial Department of Water Resources and Meteorology (PDWRM), (MoWRAM)	Both	Government ministry	MoWRAM works closely with the PDWRMs to collect meteorological data that is used to forecast, analyze, and report climate trends. They share relevant information for the early warning system to prevent, prepare, and respond to natural disasters. PDWRMs also provide technical assistant to Farmer Water User Communities (FWUCs) and support small scale water infrastructure projects.
Tonle Sap Authority, MoWRAM	Subnational	Government ministry	Support and educate local people about clean drinking water, and pilot water filter projects.
REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat	National	Secretariat	Responsible for operationalizing a national REDD+ program by mobilizing and coordinating technical and financial activities and support from government agencies, development partners, NGOs, and other stakeholders. Also, the primary contact point and coordination mechanism at operational level for REDD+ in Cambodia.

Key Stakeholder	Geographic Level	Stakeholder Type ⁷	Roles and Responsibilities
Cambodia Rehabilitation and Development Board (CRDB), Council for the Development of Cambodia (CDC)	National	Government	CRDB is the focal point for coordinating across government ministries in the receiving and/or management of development assistance. CDC is the highest decision-making level of the government for private and public sector investment. It is chaired by the Prime Minister and composed of senior ministers from related government agencies.
National Center for Parasitology, Entomology, and Malaria Control (CNM)	National	Government	CNM has been implementing a strengthened and comprehensive malaria program in Cambodia since 2004. In coordination with the United Nations Office for Project Services, provided anti-malaria bed nets to USAID GPL for distribution to forest community patrol teams.
Donor agency or international/inter-governmental organization			
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	National	International/inter-governmental organization	Implements the Environmental Governance and Reform for Sustainable Development project, which has supported the development of the Environment and Natural Resources Code, as well as institutional organizational support for MoE.
United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	National	Donor agency	Supports numerous development projects in Cambodia with which USAID GPL is coordinating, including the Sustainable Water Partnership (SWP) implemented by Winrock International, Forest and Natural Resource Management Program, U.S. Forest Service, and SERVIR-Mekong, Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC).
World Bank	National	Donor agency	Implements the Cambodia Sustainable Landscape and Ecotourism Project. USAID GPL and the World Bank are coordinating to develop the decision support system, zoning, law enforcement, and the financial sustainability framework for the Prey Lang Extended Landscape and the Cardamom Mountains-Tonle Sap Landscape.
United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)	National	International/inter-governmental organization	UNOPS is a service provider, a technical advisor and an implementer of projects to support the UN and other partners provide peace, security, and humanitarian and development solutions. In coordination with the National Center for Parasitology, Entomology, and Malaria Control, provided anti-malaria bed nets to USAID GPL for distribution to forest community patrol teams.

Key Stakeholder	Geographic Level	Stakeholder Type ⁷	Roles and Responsibilities
International NGO			
The Center for People and Forests (RECOFTC)	Both	International NGO	Main focus in Cambodia is to help local communities and the government establish legal CF sites countrywide and ensure their long-term economic viability.
Conservation International (CI)	Both	International NGO	Strategy in Cambodia is to secure the most important ecosystems in the country that are critical for maintaining water flows, forest cover, and biodiversity that benefit the wellbeing of millions of people. CI helps catalyze largescale ecosystem conservation in partnership with government and NGO partners across the region. Partner with Tetra Tech and WCS to implement USAID Greening Prey Lang.
Danmission	Both	International NGO	Works to strengthen people's abilities to become self-sufficient and alleviate poverty.
East West Management Institute (EWMI)	National	International NGO	Provides funding support for strengthening rule of law in Cambodia
Energies Renouvelables, Environnement et Solidarités (GERES)	Both	International NGO	In Cambodia, GERES focuses on facilitating access to sustainable biomass energy, including sustainable biomass sourcing, efficient charcoal, improved cookstoves, and support of micro-entrepreneurs and manufacturing sector. USAID GPL is collaborating with GERES to support the development of sustainable wood fuel value chains for Cambodia's garment industry
Fauna & Flora International (FFI)	Both	International NGO	Strengthening biodiversity conservation while building good governance and alleviating poverty in Cambodia through community engagement and empowerment, food security, and biodiversity monitoring and research with the aim of conserving critical forest and marine habitat and protecting flagship species of global importance such as Siamese crocodiles and Asian elephants.
Live & Learn Cambodia	National	International NGO	Focuses on environmental education. Educates, mobilizes communities, and facilitates supportive partnerships in order to foster a greater understanding of sustainability.
Non-Timber Forest Products-Exchange Programme (NTFP-EP)	Subnational	International NGO	A collaborative network of over 60 NGOs and community-based organizations working with forest-based communities to strengthen their capacity in the sustainable management of natural resources in the Philippines, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Vietnam and Cambodia.

Key Stakeholder	Geographic Level	Stakeholder Type ⁷	Roles and Responsibilities
Wildlife Alliance (WA)	Both	International NGO	Supports an official pilot project of nested REDD+ within the National REDD+ program in Cambodia, the Southern Cardamoms REDD+ project, with technical development by Wildlife Works Carbon.
Wild Earth Allies (WEA)	Both	International NGO	USAID GPL is coordinating with WEA for biodiversity data sharing and surveys in the PLEL.
Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)	Both	International NGO	Mission in Cambodia is the save wildlife and wild places through science, conservation, and education. Partner with Tetra Tech and CI to implement USAID Greening Prey Lang.
World Wildlife Fund for Nature (WWF)	Both	International NGO	Mission in Cambodia is to ensure strong participation and support from all people to conserve the country's rich biological diversity; through encouragement of sustainable use of natural resources, promotes new opportunities for the benefit of all people, enhancing local livelihoods and contributing to poverty reduction. Works in Lower Mekong Dry Forests and Mekong River ecoregions. USAID GPL, including partners Conservation International and Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), and WWF are pursuing a Green Climate Fund grant that includes developing national capacity for nested REDD+ and establishing a nested REDD+ project for the Northern Plains landscape within the PLEL.
Other USAID program			
USAID Green Invest Asia	National	Other USAID program	Mission is to catalyze private finance for sustainable agriculture and forest landscapes. USAID Green Invest Asia identifies and develops promising climate smart business deals with solid profit potential for investors, engaging with financial institutions and investors to link them to pipeline opportunities and bridge financial and technical gaps necessary to overcome barriers to investment in businesses that are environmentally and socially responsible.
Sustainable Water Partnership (SWP)		Other USAID program	SWP is a cooperative agreement that supports USAID thought leadership, innovation, and action in global water security by integrating water security issues into Mission programming through relevant, Mission-specific initiatives. In 2017, SWP began a stakeholder-driven water security improvement process in

Key Stakeholder	Geographic Level	Stakeholder Type ⁷	Roles and Responsibilities
			Cambodia, focusing on Stung Chinit river watershed. USAID GPL and SWP are coordinating to support the Stung Chinit River Basin Management Committee.
SERVIR-Mekong	National	Other USAID Program	SERVIR-Mekong works in partnership with leading regional organizations to help the five countries in the Lower Mekong Region use information provided by Earth observing satellites and geospatial technologies to manage climate risks. USAID GPL is coordinating with SERVIR-Mekong to develop a PA remote sensing deforestation alerts system that will be combined with a SMART Connect field data collection system as a decision support system for PA management.
Innovations for Social Accountability in Cambodia (ISAC)	Both	Other USAID Program	Innovations for Social Accountability in Cambodia is a five-year (2019-2024) USAID-funded project, implemented by FHI 360 with its partners, DAI Global and Internews, to support demand side social accountability activities through grantees in 51 Sangkats in seven municipalities of six provinces.
USAID Cambodia Green Future	Both	Other USAID Program	The USAID Cambodia Green Future Activity works with partners and stakeholders at all levels to promote positive actions for environment in Cambodia.
Civil society organization or community group			
Action for Development (AFD)	Subnational	Civil society organization or community group	Works in partnership with communities to strengthen knowledge on natural resource management, biodiversity, and improve livelihoods. Works with communities to establish groups to promote savings, potable water, honey, and home gardens, and supports ACs to implement climate-smart agriculture practices.
Agriculture Cooperatives (recognized by PDAFF)	Subnational	Civil society organization or community group	Supports local community members to effectively and equitably participate in agriculture activities.
Cambodian Rural Development Team (CRDT)	Subnational	Civil society organization or community group	Provides sustainable livelihood development through community organization, business growth and environmental protection.
Cambodia Youth Network (CYN)	Both	Civil society organization or community group	Provides skills-sharing and knowledge-building opportunities to youth groups, members, and activists, as well as building networks in order to put youth issues on

Key Stakeholder	Geographic Level	Stakeholder Type ⁷	Roles and Responsibilities
			political agendas; organizes and mobilizes youth to participate in the promotion and protection of human rights, youth's interest, and natural resource rights in Cambodia.
Commune Council for Women and Children (CCWC)	Subnational	Government district and commune level	Advocates for women's and children's participation in community development and natural resource management through CIP, supports capacity development through PDoWA and Provincial Departments of Education, Youth, and Sport.
Community Fisheries (CFi)	Subnational	Civil society organization or community group	CFis are responsible for protecting wetlands and fisheries within CFi boundaries, inform FiA of illegal activities, play a significant role in patrolling, demarcation of CFi boundary, revenue generation for CFi management, and ensure sustainable use of natural resources.
Community Forest (CF)	Subnational	Civil society organization or community group	Manage CFs, sell timber from CFs, plant trees in deforested areas, and inform FA of illegal activities within the CF. CFs play a significant role in patrolling, demarcation of boundaries, fire protection, and revenue generation for CF management, such as buying honey from CF members, supporting savings groups and rice loan programs to CF members, and annual congress meetings; their role is also to ensure the sustainable use of natural resources.
Community Development for Peace and Sustainability (CDPS)	Both	Civil society organization or community group	Coordinate and support members in advocacy, defend natural resource rights, share knowledge, promote peace building and community awareness of natural resource issues (mining, fishery, forest, land, water), climate change, good governance and community development.
Community Protected Area (CPA)	Subnational	Civil society organization or community group	CPAs support forest patrolling with PDoE rangers; bird or other wildlife monitoring; tree planting in deforested areas, inform PDoE of illegal activities; and raise awareness of environmental issues among community members.
Development and Partnership in Action (DPA)	Both	Civil society organization or community group	Empowers and supports poor and vulnerable Cambodians, especially in rural areas, and actively contribute to an enabling environment for sustainable and equitable development.

Key Stakeholder	Geographic Level	Stakeholder Type ⁷	Roles and Responsibilities
Ecotourism Groups	Subnational	Civil society organization or community group	Provision of tourism services such as local transport, lodging, food, and guides production and marketing of local products to tourists such as fruit, honey, handicrafts, snacks, cold drinks; and provision of tourism activities such as tree planting, nature trails, boat rides, etc.
Farmer Water User Communities (FWUC)	Subnational	Civil society organization or community group	Support operation and maintenance of irrigation schemes, particularly secondary and tertiary canals.
Forest Livelihood Organization (FLO)	Subnational	Civil society organization or community group	Improves livelihoods of local people through strengthening of local community's bargaining position and decision-making power in the context of sustainable natural resource management and socio-economic development.
Land Tenure Security Committees	Subnational	Civil society organization or community group	Addresses land tenure security issues.
Media for Education and Development in Action (MEDIA One)	Both	Civil society organization or community group	Fosters positive social change by providing critically needed information and education through innovative media, cutting-edge technology, and direct community engagement
Monks, Tribal Leaders, and Other Individual Influencers	Subnational	Civil society organization or community group	Promote local community issues and provide leadership.
Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) Community Groups	Subnational	Civil society organization or community group	Promote local community members to effectively and equitably participate in NTFP livelihood activities including through improving collection of NTFP; identify markets and negotiate prices; improve practices, technology, and access to capital and inputs; support value-added processing, and marketing, generally with assistance from NGOs.
Organization to Promote Kuy Culture (OPKC)	Subnational	Civil society organization or community group	Promotes economic, social, and cultural rights and sustainable development programming, with natural resource management, Indigenous peoples' identity and cultural rights, and sustainable development programs.
Our Future Organization (OFO)	Both	Civil society organization or community group	Empowering communities for a sustainable future through education and livelihoods development; and supporting activities that protect the environment and natural resources that are impacted by these communities.

Key Stakeholder	Geographic Level	Stakeholder Type ⁷	Roles and Responsibilities
Other Livelihood Groups (e.g., Savings Groups, Resin Associations, Chicken-Raising Groups, Home Gardening Groups)	Subnational	Civil society organization or community group	Promote local community members to effectively and equitably participate in livelihood activities.
People of Knowledge of Highlanders (PKH)	Both	Civil society organization or community group	Works with community representatives to empower the vulnerable and Indigenous people to ensure their meaningful participation in development. Works to sustain environment and natural resources through culturally appropriate practices and to strengthen quality of education.
Ponleu Ney Kdey Sangkhum (PNKS)	Subnational	Civil society organization or community group	Works with people with disabilities and vulnerable people, to support community drivers of change.
Prey Lang Community Network (PLCN)	Subnational	Civil society organization or community group	PLCN emerged in 2007 from the groups and communities that advocate for government to stop illegal logging in Prey Lang Area. PLCN is working to save the Prey Lang forest from illegal logging and industrial agriculture, patrolling the forest and recording illegal logging activities, and monitoring reports which are powerful for policy makers and the general public.
Sansom Mlup Prey (SMP)	Both	Civil society organization or community group	Promotes and markets wildlife friendly products grown or crafted in the communities located in all categories of land protected for their biodiversity value in Cambodia. Its work links wildlife conservation to improving livelihoods of villagers limited by the constraints of living in a remote area with little opportunity to expand operations and limited market access
Women, Youth, and Indigenous Groups	Subnational	Civil society organization or community group	Promote Indigenous communities and women and youth to effectively and equitably participate in decision making.
Young Eco Ambassador (YEA)	Both	Civil society organization or community group	Group of Earth-loving individuals who are dedicated to raising awareness of and implementing solutions to environmental issues.
Private Sector or academic/research organization			
Academic Research Institutions	Both	Academic or research organization	Research issues relevant to PLEL, including biodiversity conservation and ecosystem health; sustainable and equitable economic opportunities, community livelihoods, and natural capital reinvestment; and inclusive and effective landscape governance.

Key Stakeholder	Geographic Level	Stakeholder Type ⁷	Roles and Responsibilities
Amru Rice	Both	Private sector	A large private company who works with communities inside and outside of protected areas for organic rice, seeds, etc.
The Cambodian Center for Study and Development in Agriculture (CEDAC)	Both	Private sector	CEDAC envisions a Cambodian society where small farming households enjoy good living conditions and strong cooperation, with the right and power to determine their own destinies, as well as play an important role in supplying healthy food for the whole society.
Grandis Timber Co., Ltd.	Both	Private sector	The mission of Grandis Timber is commercial reforestation to develop sustainable high value timber and other agricultural assets in Cambodia, which are appealing to international institutional investors.
IBIS Rice Conservation Co., Ltd.	Both	Private sector	IBIS Rice is an ambitious, not-for-profit conservation enterprise working with Cambodian farmers to produce world-class, organic jasmine rice while standing guard for Mother Nature in a region whose biodiversity is a magnet for poachers and loggers.

ANNEX III. KEY COUNTERPART AND STAKEHOLDER COLLABORATION

TABLE 2: HIGH LEVEL MEETINGS AND KEY EVENTS

Institution(s)	Type	Date	Description
MoE, Preah Vihear PDoE, Preah Vihear Provincial Commander of Royal Armed Forces	Meeting	October 9, 2020	USAID GPL met with MoE, Preah Vihear PDoE, and the Preah Vihear Provincial Commander of Royal Armed Forces to build relationships and foster ownership by the national and provincial government for forest protection and biodiversity conservation in the nine protected areas in Preah Vihear province. Meeting was followed by a field visit to a deforestation hotspot.
PDoE Kratie	Meeting	October 9, 2020	Project management meeting with PDoE and MoE to discuss the progress of project implementation and plan for project implementation. In addition, USAID GPL provided two drones to PDoE to be used for law enforcement, zoning, and other purposes for the protected area management.
Final Round of Youth Debate	Debate	October 13, 2020	The final round of youth debate organized in Preah Vihear province with the four youth groups from the four PLEL provinces and Phnom Penh. The debates were followed by a field visit to Phnom Tbaeng.
Stung Treng PDoE, Culture and Environment Preservation Association, Cambodian Rural Discovery Tours, CRDT, NTFP-EP	Meeting	October 16, 2020	Coordination meeting with NGOs and PDoE to share ecotourism community support work plans and establish a quarterly meeting schedule. PDoE will join future meetings.
MoE	Meeting	October 20, 2020	USAID GPL met with GDLC and GDEKI to discuss livelihoods interventions and promote dialogue between MoE and PLCN to ensure communities have a role in conserving and protecting natural resources.
MoE	Workshop	October 21, 2020	USAID GPL held a workshop with MoE to explore livelihoods options to support communities during the COVID-19 pandemic and beyond and share livelihoods experiences and lessons learned from USAID GPL.
MoE and Kampong Thom, Kratie, Preah Vihear, and Stung Treng Provincial Government	Meeting	November 6, 2020	USAID GPL Steering Committee meeting with GDLC, GDANCP, General Secretariat for Sustainable Development, and provincial government from 4 PLEL provinces. USAID GPL presented a summary of second year project achievements and challenges with proposed solutions for the third-year project work plan.
USAID, MoE, and Media	Site Visit	January 29 – February 2, 2021	Site visit to assess the progress of USAID GPL project implementation for livelihoods, protected area management, and law

Institution(s)	Type	Date	Description
			enforcement in the field. Joint visit by MoE, led by H.E. Neth Pheaktra, and media. Visit to SRP in Kampong Thom, BeTreed Adventures ecotourism site in Phnom Thnout, official PAMP Command Center launch at PDoE Preah Vihear, joint patrol community members in Phnom Tbaeng, and MRS and joint patrol members in Prey Lang Preah Vihear.
Royal Academy of Cambodia	Meeting	February 4, 2021	Meeting to learn about Techo Sen Russey Treb Cambodian Royal Academy National Park and discuss opportunities for collaboration.
FA	Meeting + Online	February 4, 2021	Discussion on the collaboration on law enforcement in Prey Lang Kampong Thom.
PDoE and Kratie Deputy Provincial Governor	Meeting	February 18, 2021	Kratie provincial zoning working group meeting to discuss the status of zoning data collection and upcoming activities. In addition, the strategy for resin tree data collection was also discussed and it was agreed there should be community consultation.
MoE	Meeting	February 23, 2021	Update and discussion of USAID GPL project progress in collaboration with MoE. Plenary discussion addressed: PLEL Assessment report, zoning and demarcation, Think Biotech and law enforcement, observation on collaboration with the 4 PDoEs, Prey Lang Community Network (PLCN), Global Forest Change report 2019, USAID support on Natural Resource and Environmental Code.
Royal Academy of Cambodia	Online Meeting	March 24, 2021	Discuss opportunities for collaboration between Techo Sen Russey Treb Cambodian Royal Academy National Park and USAID GPL.
MoE	Meeting	May 10, 2021	Discussion with GDANCP of collaboration between MoE and USAID GPL, addressing issues such as filling vacancies on the USAID GPL Steering Committee, developing joint patrol guidelines, and protected area zoning and livelihoods.
Stung Treng PDoE	Meeting	June 4, 2021	USAID GPL and CI presented evidence of corruption within PDoE to the new director.
MoE	Meeting	June 14, 2021	Discussion with GDANCP of pending tasks and other collaboration such as a prakas on PAMP and SMART Connect, a prakas on joint patrols, resin tree management and ownership, zoning and state land registration, and the 2020 Global Forest Change data analysis.

Institution(s)	Type	Date	Description
USAID	Site Visit	June 28, 2021, to July 2, 2021	Site visit to the PLEL to assess the progress of USAID GPL and grantee project implementation to support community livelihoods in Preah Vihear, Stung Treng, and Kampong Thom. USAID visited 10 community groups, including CPAs, NTFP harvesting groups, ecotourism communities, and IBIS Rice communities.
MoE	Meeting	August 12, 2021	Meeting with USAID GPL Steering Committee members to discuss and clarify the USAID GPL redirection plan and validate interventions planned for Y4 and Y5.
USAID	Site Visit	September 20-21, 2021	Site visit to Kampong Thom to observe USAID GPL's preparations for project redirection and the process of CBO capacity assessment and proposal development.
FA	Meeting	September 28, 2021	Meeting to share USAID GPL's work plan for FY22 and FY23 with the Director General of FA and discuss the framework for collaboration on Y4 and Y5 work planning.

Communications with Key Government Counterparts

During FY21, USAID GPL sent **273** letters to key government counterparts providing information or requesting their support.

TABLE 3: KEY COUNTERPART COMMUNICATION

Date	Description	Recipient	Institution(s)	Status
October 1, 2020	Invitation for the following participants to attend a meeting: 1. Mr. Ly Sreng, Director of Department of Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary Kampong Thom province; 2. Mr. Eng Sovan, Director of Department of Local Community in Kampong Thom; and 3. Rangers from nine stations: Chhrok Tol, Ou Ngeav, Preah Ah Tith, Hong Chamthith, Dey Kraham, Ou P'av, Ou krapeu, Mom Bey and Andas.	Director	Kampong Thom PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
October 5, 2020	Request for one official and one ranger to join the IBIS Rice verification process to determine violators of village marketing network rules and to attend the monthly CPA committee meeting in Preah Roka, Chheab, Kulen Promtep, and Phnom Tbaeng.	Mr. Song Chansocheat, Director	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
October 5, 2020	Request for one official to join the annual ecotourism community work plan meeting October 10-12, 2020	Director	Preah Vihear PDoT	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
October 5, 2020	Invitation for the Director of the Department of Development Local Community to join a meeting of patrol work plan meeting with rangers and CPA members in Anlong Phe and Anlong Chrey communes.	Director	Stung Treng PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
October 6, 2020	Invitation for the Director of Forestry Administration in Tum Ring to join a meeting on patrols with seven CFs.	Director	Sandan Forestry Administration	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient

Date	Description	Recipient	Institution(s)	Status
October 8, 2020	Invitation for the Commune Chief or representative to join a fundamentals of ecotourism training at Koh Samseab ecotourism community.	Chief of Commune Council	Ou Krieng Commune Council	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
October 9, 2020	Request for the Director of Knowledge and Information to join the celebration of "Vulture Awareness Day 2020".	Mr. Song Chansocheat, Director	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
October 12, 2020	Request for an official to join a meeting on identifying family rubber processing businesses in Stung Chinit.	Provincial Governor	Kampong Thom Provincial Government	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
October 13, 2020	Request to check and sign the USAID GPL Year 3 Work Plan (October 202 to September 2021).	Mr. Song Chansocheat, Director	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
October 14, 2020	Request for two GIS officers to join a training on the "fundamentals of imagery and GIS for biodiversity monitoring and conservation monitoring" for three days in Phnom Penh.	Director	Stung Treng PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
October 16, 2020	Submission of the USAID GPL Year 3 Work Plan (October 202 to September 2021).	H.E. Sao Sopheap, Secretary of State	MoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
October 16, 2020	Request for two GIS officers to join a training on the "fundamentals of imagery and geographic information services for biodiversity monitoring and conservation monitoring" for three days in Phnom Penh.	Mr. Song Chansocheat, Director	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
October 19, 2020	Submission of the USAID GPL Year 2 Work Plan Year 3 Work Plan.	H.E. Sao Sopheap, Secretary of State	MoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
October 19, 2020	Request for permission for Mr. Tony Lynam and Mr. Neth Vibol and two other conservation technology staff to meet with the head of the ranger station and drone team of Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary, Kratie province.	Mr. Song Chansocheat, Director	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
October 22, 2020	Request for Mr. Phouk Phana and Mr. Lot Thearith to join and lead the field team to	Mr. Song Chansocheat, Director	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by

Date	Description	Recipient	Institution(s)	Status
	demarcate 13 new boundary demarcation locations in Phnom Tbaeng.			intended recipient
October 26, 2020	Invitation for eight officers from the Department of Inspection and Law Enforcement and the Department of North Tonle Sap Protected Landscape to participate in a training course on the basics of the SMART patrol program (SMART Mobile and SMART Connect) November 5-6, 2020 at the USAID GPL Phnom Penh office.	H.E. Kim Nong, Director General	GDANCP, MoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient, Confirmed on request
October 26, 2020	Invitation for Mr. Phou Chandy to join a fundamentals of SMART Mobile and SMART Connect training from November 3-6, 2020, at the USAID GPL Phnom Penh office.	Mr. Song Chansocheat, Director	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
October 26, 2020	Invitation for a PDoE ranger to join a training on activating camera traps.	Director	Kampong Thom PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
October 26, 2020	Invitation for one PDoE ranger to join a training on installation of camera traps.	Director	Kratie PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
October 26, 2020	Invitation for one PDoE ranger to join a training on installation of camera traps.	Director	Stung Treng PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
October 28, 2020	Invitation for the commune council and one representative from Angkor Ent, Koh Entchey, Kampong Khbeoung, and Kampong Domrey CPAs to join a training on environmental impact assessment and FPIC related to operational mineral resources.	Chief of Commune Council	Boeng Char Commune Council	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
October 28, 2020	Invitation for the commune council and one representative from Anlong Chrey and Kiri Sok San CPAs to join a training on environmental impact assessment and FPIC related	Chief of Commune Council	Anlong Chrey Commune Council	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient

Date	Description	Recipient	Institution(s)	Status
	to operational mineral resources.			
October 28, 2020	Invitation for the commune council and one representative from Toal, Anlong Phe, and Ph'av CPAs to join a training on environmental impact assessment and FPIC related to operational mineral resources.	Chief of Commune Council	Anlong Phe Commune Council	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
November 3, 2020	Invitation for two PDoE rangers to join in the exchange of camera traps in Prey Lang, Kratie province.	Director	Kratie PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
November 3, 2020	Invitation for two PDoE rangers to join in the exchange of camera traps in Prey Lang, Kratie province.	Director	Stung Treng PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
November 3, 2020	Invitation for the commune council and one representative from Kbal Dounkrey CPA and Prey Ou Krankoung and L'bos Srol CFs to join a training on environmental impact assessment and FPIC related to operational mineral resources.	Chief of Commune Council	Mean Rith Commune Council	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
November 3, 2020	Invitation for the commune council and one representative from Koki Prohaong CPA to join a training on environmental impact assessment and FPIC related to operational mineral resources.	Chief of Commune Council	Dang Kambet Commune Council	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
November 3, 2020	Invitation for the commune council and one representative from Kong Meas CPA and Prey Srae Pring CF to join a training on environmental impact assessment and FPIC related to operational mineral resources.	Chief of Commune Council	Sochet Commune Council	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
November 4, 2020	Request to His Excellency regarding the tax exception for camera trap and security equipment for USAID GPL project activities.	H.E. Kim Nong, Director General	GDANCP, MoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient

Date	Description	Recipient	Institution(s)	Status
November 4, 2020	Invitation for PDoE staff or ranger to join in the exchange of camera trap and memory card at Prey Lang.	Mr. Song Chansocheat, Director	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
November 4, 2020	Invitation to join awareness raising on the practice of sustainable rice growing in the North Tonle Sap, Kampong Thom province.	District Governor	Tang Kouk District Hall	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
November 4, 2020	Invitation to join awareness raising on the practice of sustainable rice growing in the North Tonle Sap, Kampong Thom province.	District Governor	Baray District Hall	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
November 11, 2020	Request for the draft content of the Prakas on the guiding principles on pilot implementation of PAMP in the PLEL.	H.E. Sao Sopheap, Secretary of State	MoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
November 15, 2020	Invitation to the CPA Chief to join a joint patrol consultation meeting with PDoE rangers and CPA members in Preah Vihear province.	Chief	Prasat Chheu Teal Kaong CPA	
November 16, 2020		Mr. Lu Chu-Chang, Director	Think Biotech (Cambodia) Co., Ltd.	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
November 16, 2020	Request for three PDoE rangers to join the installation of camera traps in Chhaeb and Preah Roka.	Mr. Song Chansocheat, Director	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
November 17, 2020	Request for Mr. Chhun Chheng and other relevant officials to lead a meeting on zoning and boundary demarcation data collection in Prey Lang.	Mr. Song Chansocheat, Director	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
November 18, 2020	Request for one representative to join ecotourism products and services meetings November 30 to December 3, 2020, in Kratie, Stung Treng, and Preah Vihear provinces.	Director	Department of Tourism Product Development, MoT	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
November 18, 2020	Request for one representative to join ecotourism products and services meetings November 30 to December 3, 2020, in	Director	Department of Ecotourism of the General Department of Local	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient

Date	Description	Recipient	Institution(s)	Status
	Kratie, Stung Treng, and Preah Vihear provinces.		Communities, MoT	
November 18, 2020	Request to PDoE to appoint Mr. Phouk Phana and Sopha Sokun Narong to join and lead the verification of eight new boundary demarcation locations and the checking of 18 poles in Phnom Tbaeng.	Mr. Song Chansocheat, Director	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
November 18, 2020	Invitation to the PDoE Director or a representative to join in a study tour at Borey Ou Svay ecotourism community in Stung Treng province December 1-2, 2020.	Director	Stung Treng PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
November 18, 2020	Invitation to the PDoT Director or a representative to join in a study tour at Koh Samseb ecotourism community in Kratie province November 30 to December 1, 2020.	Director	Kratie PDoT	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
November 18, 2020	Invitation to the PDoT Director or a representative to join in a study tour at Borey Ou Svay ecotourism community in Stung Treng province December 1-2, 2020.	Director	Stung Treng PDoT	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
November 19, 2020	Request for cooperation of installation of the PAMP Command Center at Preah Vihear PDoE.	Mr. Song Chansocheat, Director	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
November 20, 2020	Submission of the year three work plan roadmap for zoning, boundary demarcation, and land registration in Prey Lang and other protected area.	Mr. Song Chansocheat, Director	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
November 22, 2020	Invitation for one ranger from: Preah Roka, Prey Lang (Preah Vihear), Prey Lang (Kampong Thom), Prey Lang (Kratie), and Prey Lang (Stung Treng) to join in the installation of camera traps.	Mr. Song Chansocheat, Director	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient

Date	Description	Recipient	Institution(s)	Status
November 24, 2020	Invitation to His Excellency, the Director General of the GDANCP, and the Director of the Department of Inspection and Law Enforcement to participate in a visit led by His Excellency Neth Pheaktra and journalists to the PLEL December 4-6, 2020 in Preah Vihear province.	H.E. Sao Sopheap, Secretary of State	MoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
November 24, 2020	Invitation to His Excellency to lead a visit to the PLEL to learn about USAID GPL project implementation for ecotourism, sustainable rice production, wildlife conservation, and protection of natural resources in Preah Vihear province.	H.E. Neth Pheaktra, Secretary of State	MoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
November 24, 2020	Invitation to the Director to join a training for awareness raising on protected area demarcation and data collection in villages around the North Tonle Sap.	Director	Kampong Thom PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
November 24, 2020	Invitation to the Director to join a training for awareness raising on protected area demarcation and data collection in villages around the North Tonle Sap.	Director	Siem Reap PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
November 24, 2020	Invitation for one official to join a capacity building training on administration, minute taking, report writing, budget management, and filing.	Director	Sandan Forestry Administration	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
November 24, 2020	Invitation for one official to join a capacity building training on administration, minute taking, report writing, budget management, and filing.		Kampong Thom Forestry Administration	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
November 25, 2020		Mr. Song Chansocheat, Director	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
November 27, 2020	Invitation for attendance at the installation of a Mobile Ranger Station between Bangkan Senchey CPA and PNT ELC and to appoint one PDoE ranger and 10	Mr. Song Chansocheat, Director	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient

Date	Description	Recipient	Institution(s)	Status
	community patrol members to stand by from December 1-29, 2020.			
November 27, 2020	Request for USAID, MoE delegation, and media visit to the PLEL (Phnom Tbaeng, Chhaeb, Phnom Thnout, Prasat Bakan) and His Excellency Sou Serey to join.	Mr. Song Chansocheat, Director	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
November 27, 2020	Request for one representative to join ecotourism products and services meetings November 30 to December 3, 2020, in Preah Vihear province.	Mr. Song Chansocheat, Director	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
December 7, 2020	Invitation for one PDoE ranger to join a research study of Keng Korng spices in Prey Lang, Kratie province.	Director	Kratie PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
December 7, 2020	Invitation for one PDoE ranger to join a research study of Keng Korng spices in Prey Lang, Stung Treng province.	Director	Stung Treng PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
December 14, 2020	Submission of report on camera trap installation in Preah Roka and Chhaeb, Preah Vihear province.	Mr. Song Chansocheat, Director	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
December 14, 2020	Invitation for Mr. Chhun Chheng, Deputy Director of PDoE, and one official to join and lead awareness raising for protected area zoning and demarcation, data collection, and land registration in Prey Lang, Preah Vihear province.	Mr. Song Chansocheat, Director	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
December 14, 2020	Request for two PDoE rangers to check in on the exchange of camera traps and memory cards in Prey Lang, Stung Treng province.	Director	Stung Treng PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
December 15, 2020	Invitation for the Director or one PDoE ranger to join and check on the exchange of camera trap memory cards in Prey Lang, Preah Vihear province.	Mr. Song Chansocheat, Director	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
December 15, 2020	Submission of a report on PDoE ranger patrol efforts in November 2020.	Mr. Song Chansocheat, Director	Preah Vihear PDoE	Confirmed on request

Date	Description	Recipient	Institution(s)	Status
December 15, 2020	Invitation for the Director to appoint one official to join as a trainer for training on records tracking and reflection on the responsibilities of the Reaksmey Phoum Pir Kiri Boeng Kranhak community ecotourism committee.	Director	Kampong Thom PDoT	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
December 15, 2020	Invitation for an official to join a training on administration, report writing, and budget management.	Director	Kampong Thom Forestry Administration	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
December 15, 2020	Invitation for the Commune Council Chief to join annual management work planning for 2021 for Prey Lang, Stung Treng province.	Chief of Commune Council	Anlong Phe Commune Council	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
December 15, 2020	Invitation for the Commune Council Chief to join annual management work planning for 2021 for Prey Lang, Stung Treng province.	Chief of Commune Council	Anlong Chrey Commune Council	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
December 15, 2020	Invitation for the District Governor to join annual management work planning for 2021 for Prey Lang, Stung Treng province.	District Governor	Thala Barivat District Hall	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
December 15, 2020	Invitation for the Commune Council Chief to join annual management work planning for 2021 for Prey Lang, Stung Treng province.	Chief of Commune Council	Kang Cham Commune Council	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
December 15, 2020	Invitation for the District Governor to join annual management work planning for 2021 for Prey Lang, Stung Treng province.	District Governor	Siem Bouk District Hall	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
December 15, 2020	Invitation for the Commune Council Chief to join annual management work planning for 2021 for Prey Lang, Stung Treng province.	Chief of Commune Council	Dang Kambet Commune Council	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
December 15, 2020	Invitation for the District Governor to join annual management work planning for 2021 for Prey Lang, Stung Treng province.	District Governor	Sandan District Hall	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
December 15, 2020	Invitation to the Director or representative to join annual management work planning	Director	Kampong Thom PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient

Date	Description	Recipient	Institution(s)	Status
	for 2021 for Prey Lang, Kampong Thom province.			
December 15, 2020	Invitation to the Commune Council Chief to join annual management work planning for 2021 for Prey Lang, Kampong Thom province.	Chief of Commune Council	Mean Rith Commune Council	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
December 15, 2020	Invitation to the Commune Council Chief to join annual management work planning for 2021 for Prey Lang, Kampong Thom province.	Chief of Commune Council	Ngan Commune Council	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
December 15, 2020	Invitation to the Commune Council Chief to join annual management work planning for 2021 for Prey Lang, Kampong Thom province.	Chief of Commune Council	Sandan Commune Council	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
December 15, 2020	Invitation to the Commune Council Chief to join annual management work planning for 2021 for Prey Lang, Kampong Thom province.	Chief of Commune Council	Sochet Commune Council	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
December 16, 2020	Invitation for attendance at and support for the installation of a Mobile Ranger Station between Bangkan Senchey CPA and PNT ELC for: Preah Vihear PDoE Director; Director of Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary; H.E. Sou Serey, Deputy Governor of Preah Vihear Province; and two PDoE rangers and 10 patrol teams for standby with rangers.	Mr. Song Chansocheat, Director	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
December 16, 2020	Invitation for the Director and technical team to prepare for SMART Mobile training for 4 CPAs in Prey Lang, Preah Vihear.	Mr. Song Chansocheat, Director	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
December 17, 2020	Invitation to a discussion and consultation with the Director and Deputy Director on December 24, 2020, at Preah Vihear PDoE.	Mr. Song Chansocheat, Director	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient

Date	Description	Recipient	Institution(s)	Status
December 17, 2020	Invitation for 1. Mr. You Kimlong, Head of Community Development Department; 2. Mr. Moeung Lumpon, Head of Phnom Tbaeng; and 3. Mr. Yan Bunsoeung, Head of Department of Preah Roka and Chhaeb to join in an evaluation of CPAs in Preah Roka and Phnom Tbaeng.	Mr. Song Chansocheat, Director	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
December 17, 2020	Invitation to the District Governor or representative to join annual work planning 2021 for North Tonle Sap Protected Landscape and Prey Lang, Kampong Thom province.	District Governor	Tang Kouk District Hall	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
December 17, 2020	Invitation to the District Governor or representative to join annual work planning 2021 for North Tonle Sap Protected Landscape and Prey Lang, Kampong Thom province.	District Governor	Stoung District Hall	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
December 17, 2020	Invitation to the District Governor or representative to join annual work planning 2021 for North Tonle Sap Protected Landscape and Prey Lang, Kampong Thom province.	District Governor	Prasat Ballangk District Hall	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
December 17, 2020	Invitation to the District Governor or representative to join annual work planning 2021 for North Tonle Sap Protected Landscape and Prey Lang, Kampong Thom province.	District Governor	Baray District Hall	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
December 17, 2020	Invitation to the Commune Council Chief or representative to join annual work planning 2021 for North Tonle Sap Protected Landscape and Prey Lang, Kampong Thom province.	Chief of Commune Council	Sralau Commune Council	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
December 17, 2020	Invitation to the Commune Council Chief or representative to join annual work planning 2021 for North Tonle Sap Protected Landscape and Prey Lang, Kampong Thom province.	Chief of Commune Council	Tuol Kreul Commune Council	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient

Date	Description	Recipient	Institution(s)	Status
December 17, 2020	Invitation to the District Governor or representative to join annual work planning 2021 for North Tonle Sap Protected Landscape and Prey Lang, Kampong Thom province.	District Governor	Baray District Hall	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
December 17, 2020	Invitation to the Commune Council Chief or representative to join annual work planning 2021 for North Tonle Sap Protected Landscape and Prey Lang, Kampong Thom province.	Chief of Commune Council	Kraya Commune Council	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
December 17, 2020	Invitation to the Commune Council Chief or representative to join annual work planning 2021 for North Tonle Sap Protected Landscape and Prey Lang, Kampong Thom province.	Chief of Commune Council	Trea Commune Council	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
December 17, 2020	Invitation to the Commune Council Chief or representative to join annual work planning 2021 for North Tonle Sap Protected Landscape and Prey Lang, Kampong Thom province.	Chief of Commune Council	Triel Commune Council	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
December 17, 2020	Invitation to the Director of four protected areas to join a training on awareness raising for protected area zoning and data collection in target villages in North Tonle Sap.	Director	Kampong Thom PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
December 17, 2020	Invitation to the Director of three protected areas to join a training on awareness raising for protected area zoning and data collection in target villages in North Tonle Sap.	Director	Siem Reap PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
December 18, 2020	Request for one representative to join ecotourism products and services meetings January 4-7, 2021, in Kratie, Stung Treng, and Preah Vihear provinces.		MoT	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
December 18, 2020	Request for one representative to join ecotourism products and services meetings January 4-7, 2021, in Kratie, Stung	Director	Department of Ecotourism Product, MoT	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient

Date	Description	Recipient	Institution(s)	Status
	Treng, and Preah Vihear provinces.			
December 18, 2020	Request for the Director to appoint one PDoE official to join the process of verifying the names of community members volunteering for joint patrols with PDoE rangers.	Director	Stung Treng PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
December 21, 2020	Invitation for one official from GDEKI with experience on zoning and demarcation and map making for data analysis in Prey Lang.	H.E. Chhob Paris, Director	GDEKI, MoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
December 22, 2020	Request for two PDoE rangers to check in on the exchange of camera traps and memory cards in Prey Lang, Kratie province.	Director	Kratie PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
December 28, 2020	Invitation for the Director or one representative to join a study tour to Borey Ou Svay ecotourism community in Stung Treng province from January 5-6, 2021.	Director	Stung Treng PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
December 28, 2020	Invitation for the Director or one representative to join a study tour to Borey Ou Svay ecotourism community in Stung Treng province from January 5-6, 2021.	Director	Stung Treng PDoT	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
December 28, 2020	Invitation for the Director or one representative to join in the study tour to Koh Samseb ecotourism community in Kratie province from January 4-5, 2021.	Director	Kratie PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
December 28, 2020	Invitation for the Director or one representative to join in the study tour to Koh Samseb ecotourism community in Kratie province from January 4-5, 2021.	Director	Kratie PDoT	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
December 29, 2020	Submission of report on camera trap use by USAID GPL.	H.E. Sao Sopheap, Secretary of State	MoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient

Date	Description	Recipient	Institution(s)	Status
January 4, 2021	Request to meet the director or representative about the plan to install camera traps in Prey Lang in Kampong Thom.	Director of PDoE	Kampong Thom PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 4, 2021	Request for cooperation with the department of community of Kampong Thom PDoE and provide a SMART Mobile training to five CPAs in Kampong Thom on January 6, 2021.	Director of PDoE	Kampong Thom PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 4, 2021	Request for cooperation with the department of community of Kratie PDoE and provide a SMART Mobile training to four CPAs in Kratie on January 6, 2021.	Director of PDoE	Kampong Thom PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 4, 2021	Request for two PDoE rangers to join in the installing of camera traps.	Director of PDoE	Kampong Thom PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 4, 2021	Letter to inform PDoE of intent to check camera traps in Prey Lang in Kampong Thom by four USAID GPL biodiversity staff.	Director of PDoE	Kampong Thom PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 5, 2021	Request to the director or representative to join the field visit on January 13, 2021.	Director of PDoE	Stung Treng PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 6, 2021	Request to meet with the director or representative to install camera traps in Prey Lang in Stung Treng.	Director of PDoE	Stung Treng PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 6, 2021	Request to meet with the director or representative to install camera traps in Prey Lang in Kratie.	Director of PDoE	Kampong Thom PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 6, 2021	Request to appoint one official from Stung Treng PDoE to prepare and provide the SMART Mobile training to a CPA in Siem Bouk commune in Stung Treng January 9, 2021.	Director of PDoE	Stung Treng PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient

Date	Description	Recipient	Institution(s)	Status
January 8, 2021	Request for discussion with the director and deputy director responsible for (1) plan for data collection and zoning and demarcation in Phnom Thnout; (2) plan for camera traps in Chhaeb and Preah Roka; and (3) plan for patrol for department management.	Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 8, 2021	Invitation for four PDoE rangers to join and install camera traps in Chhaeb.	Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 11, 2021	Request to the director to prepare for patrol activities in Prey Lang under the responsibility of the director.	Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 11, 2021	Request to appoint Mr. Sao Ben Anlong Chrey council, Mrs. Ken Lorn, member of Anlong Chrey, Mrs. Chhun Sithol, Kirsoksans CPA, and Mr. Seak Sean, Secretary of Anlong Chrey CPA to join in the environmental impact evaluation and FPIC process for minerals operation.	Chief of Commune Council	Anlong Chrey Commune Council	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 11, 2021	Request to appoint Mr. Korng Rambo, Head of P'av CPA, Mr. Mao Nov, Head of Toal CPA, and Mr. Chhin Bunthoeun, Head of Anlong Phe CPA to join in the environmental impact evaluation and FPIC process for minerals operation.	Chief of Commune Council	Anlong Phe Commune Council	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 11, 2021	Request to appoint Mr. So Phy, village chief of Kampong Domrei, Mr. Hul Vet, Sub-village in Anchey, Mrs. San Vansen, Head of Khos Anchey, Mr. Sa Khoy, Head of Kampong Kboeung, Mr. Kok Veasna, head of Kampong Domrei, Mr. Vorn Chiroun, village chief of Boeung Char, Mr. Om Klouk, Head of Boeung Char, and Mr. Tha Nan, Deputy village in Boeung Char to join in the environmental impact	Chief of Commune Council	Boeng Char Commune Council	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient

Date	Description	Recipient	Institution(s)	Status
	evaluation and FPIC process for minerals operation.			
January 11, 2021	Request to appoint Mr. Long Sochea, village chief in Krang, Mr. Sor Vat, Head of Srae Pring CF, and Mr. Mom Mey, Head of Korng Meas CPA to join in the environmental impact evaluation and FPIC process for minerals operation.	Chief of Commune Council	Sochet Commune Council	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 12, 2021	Request to the director to appoint the director or deputy director or deputy chief of Local Community Development Office and director or deputy director of Prey Lang to join and facilitate and lead on the announcement of terms and condition of eight communities in Prey Lang.	Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 12, 2021	Invitation for the chief of commune or one representative to join and discuss waste management in Pon Chea, Khos Nhae, and Khach Leav villages.	Chief of Commune Council	Ou Krieng Commune Council	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 12, 2021	Invitation for the director or one representative to join the Facebook content and video training in Kampong Thom from January 19-21, 2021.	Director of PDoE	Kampong Thom PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient

Date	Description	Recipient	Institution(s)	Status
January 12, 2021	Invitation for the director or one representative to join the Facebook content and video training in Kampong Thom from January 19-21, 2021.	Director of PDoT	Kratie PDoT	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 12, 2021	Invitation for the director or one representative to join the Facebook content and video training in Kampong Thom from January 19-21, 2021.	Director of PDoE	Kampong Thom PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 12, 2021	Invitation for the director or one representative to join the Facebook content and video training in Kampong Thom from January 19-21, 2021.	Director of PDoT	Kampong Thom PDoT	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 12, 2021	Invitation for the director or one representative to join the Facebook content and video training in Kampong Thom from January 19-21, 2021.	Director of PDoE	Kampong Thom PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 12, 2021	Invitation for the director or one representative to the Facebook content and video training in Kampong Thom from January 19-21, 2021.	Director of PDoT	Stung Treng PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 12, 2021	Invitation for the director or one representative to join the Facebook content and video training in Kampong Thom from January 19-21, 2021.	Director of PDoE	Stung Treng PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 12, 2021	Invitation for officials to join in the plowing, weeding, and lighting around the plantation.	Director of FA	Kampong Thom FA	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 12, 2021	Letter to inform of the intent to check camera traps in Prey Lang in Stung Treng area by four USAID GPL biodiversity staff.	Director of PDoE	Stung Treng PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 12, 2021	Request to appoint two PDoE rangers to check camera traps.	Director of PDoE	Stung Treng PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 12, 2021	Request to appoint two PDoE rangers to check camera traps.	Director of PDoE	Stung Treng PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient

Date	Description	Recipient	Institution(s)	Status
January 15, 2021	Response to the letter from MoE requesting to borrow camera traps (5 camera traps and 5 master key locks).	Director of Conservation Department, Northern Tonle Sap	MoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 15, 2021	Invitation for to H.E. to join in the study tour and promotion about community ecotourism, IBIS Rice, biodiversity conservation and natural resources in Preah Vihear.	H.E. Neth Pheaktra, Secretary of State	MoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 15, 2021	Invitation for to H.E. to appoint the Director General of GDANCP and Director of the Department of Inspection and Law Enforcement to join in the study tour lead by H.E. Neth Pheaktra and reporters from January 29-13, 2021, in Preah Vihear.	H.E. Sao Sopheap, Secretary of State	MoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 15, 2021	Invitation for to two PDoE ranger to join and install the camera trap in Prey Lang	Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 15, 2021	Request to the director or one representative to join in the Facebook content and video training in Kampong Thom.	Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 15, 2021	Request to appoint two PDoE ranger to check camera traps.	Director of PDoE	Kampong Thom PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 18, 2021	Notice to all relevant stakeholders about USAID GPL biodiversity field researchers.		MoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 18, 2021	Request to the director to support and allow the biodiversity researchers to collaborate with PDoE rangers in Prey Lang in Preah Vihear.	Mr. Song Chansocheat, Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient

Date	Description	Recipient	Institution(s)	Status
January 18, 2021	Response to the request of an approval of sign for ecotourism communities byf USAID GPL.	Director of PDoT	Preah Vihear PDoT	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 18, 2021	Request to the director to appoint Mr. Phouk Panha, Deputy Director of the Heritage Area Department for two people and Mr. Hean Sereypheap, Deputy Director of Geographic Information Department to join and lead in the field verification on 53 poles in the Phnom Tbaeng.	Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 18, 2021	Request to the director to approve the technical team to prepare for SMART Mobile training for 7 CPA patrols in Chhaeb and Kulen Promtep.	Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 20, 2021	Submission by USAID GPL of FY20 annual report.	H.E. Sao Sopheap, Secretary of State	MoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 20, 2021	Request to the director to approve (1) prepare for the media, MoE, and USAID visit to Phnom THnout, Prasat Bakan, Prey Veng ecotourism community in Kulen Promtep, and Tangyou ecotourism community in Phnom Tbaeng, and (2) , invite H.E. Sou Serey to join in the trip.	Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 20, 2021	Invitation for the official responsible for zoning and demarcation to join and collect data related to zoning and demarcation in Prey Lang.	Director of PDoE	Kampong Thom PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 21, 2021	Request to appoint official from department of local community to join in the technical training on sustainable resin harvesting.	Director of PDoE	Stung Treng PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient

Date	Description	Recipient	Institution(s)	Status
January 22, 2021	Request to lead youth group of 17 people to visit Preah Vihear Province and to photograph the sunrise using a drone in order to promote the tourism potential of the temple to the people of Cambodia, which can increase the number of tourists to the area.	H.E. Kong Puthika, Director General of National Authority of Preah Vihear	MoT	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 25, 2021	Request to the director to approve on the technical team to prepare SMART Mobile training for 6 CPAs in Phnom Tbaeng and Kulen Promtep.	Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 25, 2021	Request to the director to appoint PDoE ranger(s) to stand by with community(ies) in Prey Lang from January 25, 2021, to March 31, 2021.	Mr. Song Chansocheat, Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 25, 2021	Response to the request to use camera traps for capturing human activities and biodiversity in Prey Lang in Preah Vihear.	Mr. Song Chansocheat, Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 25, 2021	Request to the director to appoint the relevant official to lead the zoning and pole demarcation and data collection at Phnom Thnout, including the research study in two villages.	Mr. Song Chansocheat, Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 29, 2021	Request to appoint two PDoE rangers to install the camera traps.	Director of PDoE	Kampong Thom PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 29, 2021	Request to appoint two PDoE rangers to install the camera traps.	Director of PDoE	Kampong Thom PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 29, 2021	Request to appoint two PDoE rangers to install the camera traps.	Director of PDoE	Stung Treng PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient

Date	Description	Recipient	Institution(s)	Status
February 1, 2021	Invitation to the official responsible for zoning and demarcation for two people to join the dissemination meeting on zoning and data collection in North Tonle Sap, Siem Reap.	Director of PDoE	Siem Reap PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
February 2, 2021	Invitation for one official from the department of local community development in Stung Treng PDoE to join SMART Mobile training for five CPAs, Stung Treng.	Director of PDoE	Stung Treng PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
February 3, 2021	Request for cooperation with the department of local community development of Kampong Thom PDoE to prepare and provide SMART Mobile training CPAs in North Tonle Sap.	Director of PDoE	Kampong Thom PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
February 4, 2021	Invitation for the director and head of the department of local community development to join the review of data collection and discussion of the process of resin tree counting for zoning and demarcation in Prey Lang.	Director of PDoE	Stung Treng PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
February 4, 2021	Invitation for the director and head of department of local community development to join the review of data collection and discussion of the process of resin tree counting for zoning and demarcation in Prey Lang.	Director of PDoE	Kampong Thom PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
February 4, 2021	Request to appoint one person from the department of local community development to join the resin tree counting program.	Director of PDoE	Stung Treng PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient

Date	Description	Recipient	Institution(s)	Status
February 4, 2021	Invitation for one PDoE ranger to join the exchange of camera traps and download of patrol data from the station in Prey Lang, Stung Treng.	Director of PDoE	Stung Treng PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
February 8, 2021	Request to the director to appoint PDoE ranger(s) to participate in a consultation meeting for land use verification and draft mapping for IBIS Rice in Kulen Promtep and Preah Roka.	Mr. Song Chansocheat, Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
February 8, 2021	Request to appoint the director or deputy director of local community development and deputy director of Prey Lang to (1) join and facilitate and lead the meeting with CPAs for zoning and (2) zoning verification with CPAs in Prey Lang, Preah Vihear.	Mr. Song Chansocheat, Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
February 8, 2021	Request to the director to allow the GPL technical team to prepare for the SMART Mobile training for four CPAs in Prey Lang, Preah Vihear.	Mr. Song Chansocheat, Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
February 9, 2021	Request to install Protected Area Monitoring Platform (PAMP) Command Center at Stung Treng PDoE.	Director of PDoE	Stung Treng PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
February 9, 2021	Request to install Protected Area Monitoring Platform (PAMP) Command Center at Kampong Thom PDoE.	Director of PDoE	Kampong Thom PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
February 10, 2021	Invitation for two PDoE rangers to join camera trap installation.	Director of PDoE	Kampong Thom PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
February 11, 2021	Request to the director to appoint one PDoE ranger to join in the installation of camera traps in Prey Lang.	Mr. Song Chansocheat, Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
February 11, 2021	Request to the director to appoint one PDoE ranger to join in the installation of camera trap. in Phnom Tbaeng.	Mr. Song Chansocheat, Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient

Date	Description	Recipient	Institution(s)	Status
February 12, 2021	Request to the director to appoint the head of knowledge and information to join in the dissemination of information on wildlife pollution prevention.	Mr. Song Chansocheat, Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
February 15, 2021	Submission of the updated PLEL Assessment report to MoE.	H.E. Kim Nong, General Director of GDANCP and USAID GPL Steering Group (Telegram)	MoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
February 16, 2021	Request to the director to appoint the head of Prey Lang and head of community development to join in the review of data collection and data dissemination and discuss resin trees counting for zoning in Prey Lang.	Mr. Song Chansocheat, Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
February 18, 2021	Request for one official to participate in a video recording program to promote tourism products for Khos Semseb ecotourism community.	Director of PDoE	Kratie PDoT	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
February 19, 2021	Request to the director to appoint Mr. Phouk Phana, deputy of heritage sites, and Mr. Hean Sereypheap, deputy of GIS, to join and lead the field verification for 33 demarcation poles at Phnom Tbaeng.	Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
February 22, 2021	Invitation for the director or two resin tree community members to join in a meeting to share experiences with resin tapper communities in Prey Lang.	Director of PDoE	Mondulkiri PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
February 24, 2021	Invitation for the director of Prey Lang to join in resin tree identification work planning for zoning and demarcation.	Director of PDoE	Kampong Thom PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient

Date	Description	Recipient	Institution(s)	Status
February 24, 2021	Invitation for the director of Prey Lang to in resin tree identification work planning for zoning and demarcation.	Director of PDoE	Kampong Thom PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
February 24, 2021	Invitation for the director of Prey Lang to join in resin tree identification work planning for zoning and demarcation.	Director of PDoE	Stung Treng PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
February 26, 2021	Request to Her Excellency to appoint one speaker to join in a social media live show on women's engagement in natural resources conservation.	Her Excellency Mom Thany, Secretary of State	MoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
February 26, 2021	Request to the director to appoint Mrs. Chhin Pathavdy, PDoE ranger, to join as a speaker in a social media live on women's engagement in natural resources conservation.	Director of PDoE	Kampong Thom PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
March 1, 2021	Invitation for the representative from Prey Lang to join a meeting on resin tree data collection planning.	Director of PDoE	Kampong Thom PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
March 1, 2021	Invitation for the representative from Prey Lang to join in the meeting of resin trees discussion plan and teach the owner and resin tree location	Director of PDoE	Kampong Thom PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
March 1, 2021	Invitation for the representative from Prey Lang and one PDoE ranger to join a meeting on resin tree data collection planning.	Director of PDoE	Stung Treng PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
March 2, 2021	Invitation for two PDoE rangers to join the exchange of camera traps.	Director of PDoE	Kampong Thom PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
March 2, 2021	Invitation for two PDoE rangers to join the exchange of camera traps.	Director of PDoE	Kampong Thom PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient

Date	Description	Recipient	Institution(s)	Status
March 2, 2021	Invitation for two PDoE rangers to join the exchange of camera traps.	Director of PDoE	Stung Treng PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
March 3, 2021	Request to the director to appoint one PDoE ranger from Preah Roka to join verification of new land clearance.	Mr. Song Chansocheat, Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
March 3, 2021	Request to the director to appoint 4 PDoE rangers to join in the installation of camera traps in Chhaeb and Preah Roka.	Mr. Song Chansocheat, Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
March 3, 2021	Request to the director to appoint one PDoE ranger to join in the installation of camera traps in Prey Lang.	Mr. Song Chansocheat, Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
March 4, 2021	Request to appoint Mr. Chhun Chheng, deputy director, and one head of local community development to lead an outreach meeting on zoning and demarcation and data collection in Phnom Thnout, Preah Vihear.	Mr. Song Chansocheat, Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
March 4, 2021	Request to the director to appoint the head of local community development or deputy of Prey Lang to (1) join and coordinate a zoning and demarcation meeting with CPAs and (2) attend zoning verification with CPAs in Prey Lang, Preah Vihear.	Mr. Song Chansocheat, Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
March 9, 2021	Submission of USAID GPL annual report for FY21.	H.E. Sao Sopheap, Secretary of State	MoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
March 9, 2021	Invitation for the head of Prey Lang or a PDoE ranger to join in identifying resin tree locations.	Director of PDoE	Stung Treng PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
March 11, 2021	Request to the director to discuss the work plan and rotate PDoE station in Prey Lang. Request to appoint the director or deputy director of Prey Lang to join in a consultation meeting.	Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	

Date	Description	Recipient	Institution(s)	Status
March 17, 2021	Request to the director to appoint (1) Mr. You Kimlong, head of local community development; (2) Mr. Soun Samay, deputy head of local community development; (3) Mr. Yan Bunseoung, head of Chhaeb; and (4) Mr. Chhay Kiroth, deputy of Kulen Promtep to cooperate on land verification for farmers and new farmer membership applications for IBIS Rice.	Mr. Song Chansocheat, Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
March 18, 2021	Invitation for the head of Prey Lang or a PDoE ranger to check the result of resin tree inventory.	Director of PDoE	Kampong Thom PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
March 18, 2021	Invitation for the head of Prey Lang or a PDoE ranger to check the result of resin tree inventory.	Director of PDoE	Stung Treng PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
March 18, 2021	Invitation for the head of Prey Lang or a PDoE ranger to check the result of resin tree inventory.	Director of PDoE	Kampong Thom PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
April 2, 2021	Request to appoint one PDoE ranger to join in a research study on trapeangs.	Director of PDoE	Stung Treng PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
April 5, 2021	Request to the director to appoint deputy of community development and deputy department of Prey Lang to (1) join and facilitate the zoning and demarcation meeting with CPA (2) pole verification with CPA in the protected area of Prey Lang in Preah Vihear.	Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
April 6, 2021	Request to the director to invite one PDoE ranger to join and install camera traps at Phnom Tbaeng.	Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
April 9, 2021	Request to create another patrol station for PDoE rangers in Prey Lang-Beng Per.	Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient

Date	Description	Recipient	Institution(s)	Status
April 9, 2021	Request to create another patrol station for PDoE rangers in Prey Lang-Beng Per.	Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
April 19, 2021	Request to appoint two PDoE rangers to join in a research study on trapeangs with biodiversity researchers to join in the field.	Director of PDoE	Kampong Thom PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
April 20, 2021	Report of the completion of 13 demarcation poles in Phnom Tbaeng.	Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
April 20, 2021	Report of land grabbing in Kulen Promtep, Preah Roka, and Chhaeb.	Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
April 27, 2021	Request for two PDoE rangers to join in the exchange of camera traps in block B.	Director of PDoE	Kampong Thom PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
April 27, 2021	Request to appoint two PDoE rangers to join in a research study on trapeangs with biodiversity researchers to join in the field.	Director of PDoE	Kampong Thom PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
April 27, 2021	Request for two PDoE rangers to join in the exchange of camera traps blocks B and C.	Director of PDoE	Stung Treng PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
April 27, 2021	Request to appoint two PDoE rangers to join in a research study on trapeangs with biodiversity researchers to join in the field.	Director of PDoE	Kratie PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
April 27, 2021	Request for two PDoE rangers to join in the exchange of camera traps in blocks B and C.	Director of PDoE	Kratie PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
April 27, 2021	Request to appoint two PDoE rangers to join in a research study on trapeangs with biodiversity researchers to join in the field	Director of PDoE	Stung Treng PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient

Date	Description	Recipient	Institution(s)	Status
April 29, 2021	Request to the director of Prey Lang or PDoE ranger to join in resin tree location identification.	Director of PDoE	Stung Treng PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
May 3, 2021	Request to appoint one PDoE ranger to remove camera traps in Prey Lang blocks B and C.	Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
May 11, 2021	Request to appoint four PDoE rangers to join in the installation of camera traps in Preah Roka.	Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
May 13, 2021	Request to the director to appoint three officers to join in the evaluation and verification of land use in an IBIS Rice community.	Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
May 17, 2021	Request to appoint Mr. Chhun Chheng, deputy director of PDoE, and one related officer to join and lead in the outreach of zoning, demarcation, and data collection in Phnom Thnout, Preah Vihear.	Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
May 17, 2021	Request to the director to facilitate in a national consultation meeting with relevant stakeholders for REDD+ project activities implementation.	Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
May 17, 2021	Request to the director to review and approve three signboards.	Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
May 18, 2021	Submit a draft concept note on encouraging landowners to participate in the conservation of natural resources and biodiversity in Prey Lang.	Director of the Conservation Department of the Northern Tonle Sap	MoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
May 19, 2021	Submit the result of PDoE patrol report in Phnom Tbaeng, Preah Roka, Chhaeb, Kulen Promtep, Prey Lang, Phnom Thnout, and Beng Per for April 2021.	Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient

Date	Description	Recipient	Institution(s)	Status
May 20, 2021	Request for comments on the quarterly report of USAID GPL to report to MoE and PDoE.	Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
May 24, 2021	Request to the director for installing the signboard for community ecotourism for Borey Ou Svay and Phnom Chom Rok Sat.	Director of PDoE	Stung Treng PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
May 25, 2021	Report of (1) results of camera trap activities in Phnom Tbaeng for round 1 and (2) results of installation of 8 signboards for boundary demarcation of Prey Lang.	Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
May 25, 2021	Request to the director to join in a consultation meeting on the REDD+ project work plan implementation with relevant stakeholders.	Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
May 28, 2021	Request for two PDoE rangers to join in the installation of camera traps at wildlife ponds.	Director of PDoE	Kampong Thom PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
June 1, 2021	Request to the director or one officer to join in trash management at Khos Sam Sem ecotourism community.	Director of PDoE	Kratie PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
June 1, 2021	Request to invite one chief of commune or one representative to join in the trash management meeting to Koh Samseb ecotourism community.	Chief of Commune Council	Ou Krieng Commune Council	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
June 1, 2021	Request to the director or one representative to join in the trash management meeting to Koh Samseb ecotourism community.	District Governor	Sambo District Hall	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
June 1, 2021	Request to invite two PDoE rangers to join in CPA boundary demarcation.	Director of PDoE	Stung Treng PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient

Date	Description	Recipient	Institution(s)	Status
June 2, 2021	Strengthening the patrol of PDoE and monitoring of law enforcement in the protected areas in Preah Vihear.	Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
June 2, 2021	Request to the director to appoint one PDoE ranger to lead the community patrol at the Prey Lang patrol station in July 2021.	Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
June 2, 2021	Request to the director to appoint two relevant PDoE officers to join in the FPIC process for the Northern Plains Landscape REDD+ Project.	Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
June 7, 2021	Request to appoint Mr. Chhun Chheng, deputy director of PDoE, and one officer to join in data collection, zoning, and demarcation at Phnom Thnout in Preah Vihear.	Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
June 8, 2021	Request to appoint one PDoE ranger to join in research on trapeangs.	Director of PDoE	Kampong Thom PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
June 10, 2021	Request to invite the director to join in a national consultation meeting and signing agreement with relevant stakeholders for REDD+ project implementation.	Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
June 14, 2021	Request to invite three officers to join in the forest inventory training for the REDD+ project in Chhaeb.	Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
June 15, 2021	Request to rearrange the smart phones and mobile devices to use for patrol data collection.	Head of Department of Prey Lang	Kampong Thom PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
June 16, 2021	Request to install PAMP equipment.	Director of PDoE	Kampong Thom PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient

Date	Description	Recipient	Institution(s)	Status
June 16, 2021	Request to install PAMP equipment.	Director of PDoE	Kratie PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
June 21, 2021	Request to invite chief of commune or one representative to join in the annual work plan reflection meeting and methods development for Borey Ou Svay.	Chief of Commune Council	Ou Svay Commune Council	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
June 21, 2021	Request to invite chief of commune or one representative to join in the annual work plan reflection meeting and methods development for Borey Ou Svay.	Director of PDoE	Stung Treng PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
June 21, 2021	Request to invite chief of commune or one representative to join in the annual work plan reflection meeting and methods development for Phnom Chom Rok Sat.	Chief of Commune Council	SomAng Commune Council	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
June 23, 2021	Letter to inform of the USAID GPL field visit at Doung village, Kang Cham commune, Thalaborivat district, Stung Treng province.	Chief of Commune Council	Kang Cham Commune Council	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
June 23, 2021	Letter to inform of the USAID GPL field visit at Koh Samseb ecotourism community.	Chief of Commune Council	Ou Krieng Commune Council	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
June 23, 2021	Letter to inform of the USAID GPL field visit at Ton Soung Tlak village, Kampong Cham commune, Sambo district, Kratie province.	Chief of Commune Council	Kampong Cham Commune Council	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
June 23, 2021	Letter to inform of the USAID GPL field visit at Vattanak village, Vattanak commune, Sambo district, Kratie province.	Chief of Commune Council	Vattanak Commune Council	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
June 23, 2021	Letter to inform of the USAID GPL field visit at Dom Rae and Kampong Domrey village, Boeung Char	Chief of Commune Council	Boeung Char Commune Council	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient

Date	Description	Recipient	Institution(s)	Status
	commune, Sambo district, Kratie province.			
June 28, 2021	Request to invite three officers to join in the forest inventory training for the Northern Plains Landscape REDD+ Project.	Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
July 7, 2021	Request for consultation meeting on water user community irrigation in Stung Chinith, Stung Sen, and Stung Stoung watersheds.	Director	Kampong Thom PDoWRM	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
July 7, 2021	Request to keep office materials at Kratie PDoE.	Director	Kratie PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
July 8, 2021	Patrol report of PDoE rangers in seven areas 1) Phnom Tbaeng, 2) Preah Roka, 3) Chhaeb, 4) Kulen Promtep, 5) Prey Lang, 6) Phnom Thnout, and 7) Beng Per.	Mr. Song Chansocheat, Director	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
July 13, 2021	Request to collect data from camera traps in Preah Roka and Chhaeb for 2021.	Mr. Song Chansocheat, Director	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
July 14, 2021	Inform on the new USAID GPL working approach.	Provincial Governor	Oddar Meanchey PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
July 14, 2021	Inform on the new USAID GPL working approach.	Provincial Governor	Stung Treng PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
July 14, 2021	Inform on the new USAID GPL working approach.	Provincial Governor	Stung Treng PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
July 14, 2021	Inform on the new USAID GPL working approach.	Provincial Governor	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient

Date	Description	Recipient	Institution(s)	Status
July 14, 2021	Inform on the new USAID GPL working approach.	Provincial Governor	Kampong Thom PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
July 14, 2021	Inform on the new USAID GPL working approach.	Provincial Governor	Siem Reap PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
July 19, 2021	Request for technical training on monthly report writing for 28 CPAs in Preah Vihear province.	Mr. Song Chansocheat, Director	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
July 21, 2021	Mission letter on travelling to Preah Vihear province.		Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
August 3, 2021	Mission letter on travelling to Preah Vihear province.		Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
August 13, 2021	Mission letter on travelling to Preah Vihear province.		Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
August 13, 2021	Information on USAID GPL support for financial management provided to OFO, FFI, RECOFTC, NTFP-EP, CRDT, SMP, Growway, PIN, SVC, CEDT, NatureWild, and Krassna.	H.E. Sao Sopheap, Secretary of State	MoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
August 18, 2021	Mission letter to Preah Vihear province.		Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
August 17, 2021	Asset transfer from USAID GPL to MoE.	H.E. Sao Sopheap, Secretary of State	MoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
August 18, 2021	USAID GPL Years 4 and 5 activities.	H.E. Sao Sopheap, Secretary of State	MoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient

Date	Description	Recipient	Institution(s)	Status
August 18, 2021	Mission letter to Stung Treng province.		Stung Treng PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
September 1, 2021	Zoning and demarcation and Protected Area Monitoring Platform (PAMP) technical materials.	H.E. Sao Sopheap, Secretary of State	MoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
September 3, 2021	Submission of the USAID GPL FY21 third quarter report.	H.E. Sao Sopheap, Secretary of State	MoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
September 22, 2021	Request for a meeting to discuss USAID GPL Year 4 Work Plan activities.	H.E. Sao Sopheap, Secretary of State	MoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
September 28, 2021	Request for cooperation in the implementation of USAID GPL activities for years 4 and 5.	H.E. Keo Omalis, Delegation of Royal Government and Chief of Forestry Administration	MAFF	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient

ANNEX IV. PERFORMANCE INDICATOR TRACKING TABLE

TABLE 4: YEAR THREE PERFORMANCE INDICATOR TRACKING TABLE

Indicator Code	Performance Indicator	Unit	Disaggregates	FY21 Target	FY21 Actual	FY21 Achieved %	Narrative Progress
Goal: To promote resilient, low-emission development and inclusive, sustainable management of the Prey Lang Extended Landscape							
1.0	Number of hectares of biologically significant areas under improved NRM as a result of USG assistance (EG.10.2-2/Outcome)	Hectares	Terrestrial-Freshwater / Coastal-Marine; Wildlife Trafficking / Illegal Logging / Illegal Fishing	1,076,885	1,310,510 (Terrestrial-Freshwater: 1,310,510) (Wildlife Trafficking: Wildlife Trafficking: 1,300,042, Illegal Logging: 1,300,042, Illegal Fishing: 10,468)	122%	<p>Achievement under this indicator is more than 10% higher than annual target due to expansion of management activities into other types of community-based organizations such as community forests (CF) and community fisheries (CFi), in addition to target protected areas (PAs) and community protected areas (CPAs).</p> <p>The number of hectares includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 431,683 ha in Prey Lang (whole PA). Improved management in this PA includes having PA annual adaptive management plan endorsed by PDoE, expansion and improving of law enforcement activities, having stakeholder consultations for management planning, zoning, and demarcation, expansion and improving law enforcement activities in CPAs inside the PA, and CPA boundary signboard installation. - 240,276 ha in Kulen Promtep (Preah Vihear part). Improved management in this PA includes having PA annual adaptive management plan endorsed by PDoE, expansion and improving of law enforcement activities, having stakeholder consultations for management planning, zoning, and

Indicator Code	Performance Indicator	Unit	Disaggregates	FY21 Target	FY21 Actual	FY21 Achieved %	Narrative Progress
							<p>demarcation, expansion and improving law enforcement activities in CPAs inside the PA, and CPA boundary signboard installation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 190,027 ha in Chhaeb (whole PA). Improved management in this PA includes having PA annual adaptive management plan endorsed by PDoE, expansion and improving of law enforcement activities, having stakeholder consultations for management planning, zoning, and demarcation, expansion and improving law enforcement activities in CPAs inside the PA, and CPA boundary signboard installation. - 90,361 ha in Preah Roka (whole PA). Improved management in this PA includes having PA annual adaptive management plan endorsed by PDoE, expansion and improving of law enforcement activities, having stakeholder consultations for management planning, zoning, and demarcation, expansion and improving law enforcement activities in CPAs inside the PA, and CPA boundary signboard installation. - 249,694 ha Beng Per (whole PA). Improved management in this PA includes having PA annual adaptive management plan endorsed by PDoE and expansion and improving of law enforcement activities inside PA and CPAs.

Indicator Code	Performance Indicator	Unit	Disaggregates	FY21 Target	FY21 Actual	FY21 Achieved %	Narrative Progress
							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 42,097 ha Phnom Thnout (whole PA). Improved management in this PA includes having PA annual adaptive management plan endorsed by PDoE, expansion and improving of law enforcement activities, and having stakeholder consultations for management planning, zoning, and demarcation. - 24,654 ha in Phnom Tbaeng (whole PA). Improved management in this PA includes having PA annual adaptive management plan endorsed by PDoE, PA boundary demarcation based on approved national level plan, expansion and improving of law enforcement activities, having stakeholder consultations for management planning, zoning, and demarcation, and expansion improving law enforcement activities in CPAs inside the PA, and CPA boundary signboard installation. - 2,124 ha in Prasat Bakan (whole PA). Improved management in this PA includes having PA annual adaptive management plan endorsed by PDoE and expansion and improving of law enforcement activities inside the PA. - 5,837 ha of 3 CPAs (Baray, Damnak KoKoh, Ou Dam Dek) inside North Tonle Sap. Improved management in these CPAs includes CPA establishment, development of CPA by-laws, and expansion and improving of law enforcement activities.

Indicator Code	Performance Indicator	Unit	Disaggregates	FY21 Target	FY21 Actual	FY21 Achieved %	Narrative Progress
							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4,970 ha of 4 CPAs (Angkor Ent, Kampong Damrey, Kampong Khboeung, and Koh Entchey) inside Northeast BCC. Improved management in these CPAs includes CPA expansion and improving of law enforcement activities. - 3,298 ha of 3 CPAs (Kong Meas, Kbal Dounkrey, and Prey Kamraeng) inside Northwest BCC. Improved management in these CPAs includes CPA expansion and improving of law enforcement activities and CPA boundary signboard installation. - 15,021 ha of 27 CFs⁸. Improved management in these CFs includes development and implementation of community forest management plans (CFMPs) and annual operation plan (AOPs), which include many activities ranging from patrols and community land confiscation to silviculture, reforestation, and creation of recreation sites. - 10,468 ha of 16 CFis⁹. Improved management in these CFis includes the expansion and improvement of law enforcement activities within the CFi boundary.

⁸ 1) Bos Yeay Nheb CF, 2) Chrab Phnom Dambouk CF, 3) Koh Ker Reach Chamreun CF, 4) Kunapheap CF, 5) L'bos Srol CF, 6) Ou Das Sko CF, 7) Ou Doun Sao CF, 8) Ou Khla Dek CF, 9) Phnom Daek Chambok Hoh CF, 10) Pra CF, 11) Preah Sophea CF, 12) Prey Banteay CF, 13) Prey Cheung Phum CF, 14) Prey Hum CF, 15) Prey Kbal Bei CF, 16) Prey Kbal Ou Kranhak CF, 17) Prey Rong Khnong CF, 18) Prey Tatey CF, 19) Prey Tayong CF, 20) Prey Tboung Damrey CF, 21) Prey Trapeang Sandan CF, 22) Samaki Trapeang Tontuem CF, 23) Sambo CF, 23) Srey Yol CF, 25) Trapeang L'peak CF, 26) Trapeang Prey CF, and 27) Trapeang Rong CF.

⁹ 1) Anlong Kamnop CFi, 2) Kaoh Krouch CFi, 3) Kaoh Chruem CFi, 4) Kaoh Preah CFi, 5) Kaoh Saksith CFi, 6) Kaoh Sampeay CFi, 7) Kraing Yeaymao CFi, 8) Ou Krasang CFi, 9) Preaek Krieng CFi, 10) Siem Bouk CFi, 11) Srae Krasang CFi, 12) Ta Nguon CFi, 13) Takes Khla Stus CFi, 14) Tboung Khla CFi, 15) Veal Proluong Luong Cheth CFi and 16) Voadthonak CFi.

Indicator Code	Performance Indicator	Unit	Disaggregates	FY21 Target	FY21 Actual	FY21 Achieved %	Narrative Progress
Objective 1: Improved biodiversity conservation and ecosystem health in Prey Lang Extended Landscape (Conservation)							
I.1	Number of hectares of biologically significant areas showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance (EG.10.2-1 /Outcome)	Hectares	Terrestrial-Freshwater / Coastal-Marine; Wildlife Trafficking / Illegal Logging / Illegal Fishing	550,000	805,120	146%	<p>Achievement under this indicator is more than 10% higher than annual target due to effectiveness of expanded management practices in target PAs, CPAs, and CFs leading to improved biophysical conditions (deforestation rate below business as usual [BAU] of 2.9%) in almost all areas with improved management practices, except Beng Per, Kulen Promtep, two CPAs (Kbal Dounkrey, Prey Kamraeng) inside Northwest BCC and three CFs (Koh Ker Reach Chamreun, Ou Khla Dek, and Srey Yol), where deforestation rates were above the BAU.</p> <p>All hectares under improved natural resource management through USAID GPL support, as indicated in the above indicator 1.0, were assessed for reduced deforestation below the national baseline deforestation rate (BAU) of 2.9%. Below are results of deforestation analysis of the PAs, CPAs, and CFs reported under indicator 1.0. Only those PAs, CPAs, and CFs with a deforestation rate below the BAU of 2.9% are counted towards indicator 1.1,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prey Lang: 2.46% - Kulen Promtep (Preah Vihear): 3.03% - Phnom Tbaeng: 0.03% - Chhaeb: 2.57% - Preah Roka: 0.79%

Indicator Code	Performance Indicator	Unit	Disaggregates	FY21 Target	FY21 Actual	FY21 Achieved %	Narrative Progress
							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Phnom Thnout: 1.33% - Beng Per: 4.72% - Prasat Bakan: 0.54% - North Tonle Sap: 1.82% - 4 CPAs inside Northeast BCC (Kampong Khbeoung: 0.07%, Koah Entchey: 0.64%, Kampong Damrey: 0.53%, Angkor Ent: 0.57%) - 3 CPAs inside Northwest BCC (Kong Meas: 2.64%, Prey Kamraeng: 5.82%, Kbal Dounkrey: 3.1%) - 24 CFs, except the three CFs mentioned above, have deforestation rate below BAU (on average: 0.65%). <p>Note: CFs are not included in deforestation analysis.</p>
1.2	GHG emissions, estimated in metric tons of CO2 equivalent, reduced, sequestered, or avoided through sustainable landscapes activities supported by USG assistance (EG.13-6 /Outcome)	Metric tons of CO2 equivalent (tCO2e)	None	3,577,000	5,891,159	165%	<p>Achievement under this indicator is more than 10% higher than annual target due to an expansion of the PLEL boundary since FY19.</p> <p>GHG emission reductions (ER) were calculated using the online USAID AFOLU Carbon Calculator with the USAID GPL PLEL boundary as input. GHG ERs are from avoided deforestation. The main driver of deforestation used was Subsistence (smallholder). The full report is available on request.</p>
1.3	Number of hectares under improved natural resource management, safeguards, or	Hectares	Natural Resource Management / Sustainable	14,300	14,655 (Sustainable Practices: 12,361, Safeguards: 2,294)	102%	<p>This number includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 11871.96 ha coverage from irrigation systems managed two USAID GPL supported FWUCs (Tang Krasang and Okranhak)

Indicator Code	Performance Indicator	Unit	Disaggregates	FY21 Target	FY21 Actual	FY21 Achieved %	Narrative Progress
	sustainable business practices as a result of USG assistance (EG.10-IPS-I/Outcome)		Practices / Safeguards				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 489.00 ha under SRP - 582.82 ha of cashew plantation in 7 target villages supported by USAID GPL grantee OFO - 125.24 ha of cyclical farming practice supported by USAID GPL grantee CRDT - 1,586.00 ha coverage from the four ACs supported by USAID GPL and USAID GPL grantee Growway
1.4	Number of hectares under improved management expected to reduce GHG emissions as a result of USG assistance (EG.13-8/Outcome)	Hectares	Protection / Restoration / Management; Forest / Non-Forest	1,076,885	1,300,042 (Protection: 1,300,042, Management: 1,300,042)	121%	<p>This indicator counts all hectares reported under indicator 1.0, except the 10,468 ha of CFs. Reduced GHG emissions is not expected from these areas as they are mostly covered by fresh water and not forest.</p> <p>Achievement under this indicator is more than 10% higher than annual target due to expansion of management activities into other types of community-based organizations such as CFs, in addition to target PAs and CPAs.</p>
Objective 2: Increased sustainable and equitable economic opportunities, community livelihoods, and natural capital reinvestment (Communities)							
2.1	Number of people with improved economic benefits derived from sustainable NRM and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance (EG.10.2-3/Outcome)	People	Male / Female; Age Group; Ethnic Group; Wildlife Trafficking / Illegal Logging / Illegal Fishing	110,000	120,628 (Male: 59,791, Female: 60,837) (Age: <15: 42,220, [15-24]: 24,126, [25-35]: 18,094, >35: 36,188)	110%	This indicator counted the entire population from 98 villages where beneficiaries gained improved tenure rights and access to resources from the establishment and functioning of CPAs, CFs (deforestation in CPAs and CFs is below BAU), and CFs (improved protection of freshwater resources) and where livelihood activities (IBIS Rice, ecotourism, water user groups, etc.)

Indicator Code	Performance Indicator	Unit	Disaggregates	FY21 Target	FY21 Actual	FY21 Achieved %	Narrative Progress
					Indigenous Population: 9,934 (Wildlife Trafficking: 98,999, Illegal Logging: 98,999, Illegal Fishing: 21,629)		were implemented to incentivize conservation and at the same time improve economic benefits for target beneficiaries. In addition, this indicator also counted partial populations from 61 villages where USAID GPL provided improved economic benefit through bird nest protection and cashew plantation, as well as those who received improved benefits from community-based enterprises such as talipot palm community groups, honey community groups, cyclical vegetable plantation groups, chicken raising groups, farmer producer groups, etc.
2.2	Amount of investment mobilized (in U.S.\$) for sustainable landscapes as supported by USG assistance (EG.13-4 /Outcome)	US Dollar	Public / Private; International / Domestic	825,000	8,932,936.11 (Public-Domestic: 926,029, Public-International: 0, Private-Domestic: 6,907.11, Private-International: 8,000,000)	1,083%	Achievement under this indicator is more than 10% higher than annual target due expansion of carbon financing activities in Prey Lang. A private sector company committed a major investment in Prey Lang that will cover a six-year period. The entire amount of the investment is counted during FY21, even though resources will be used to support protected area management and communities for the next six years. Funding mobilized during FY21 includes: - \$8,000,000.00 mobilized on April 12, 2021, through the tri-partite agreement to implement Phase II of the Prey Lang Forest Conservation Program REDD+ project under the JCM program. Through this agreement, a private sector partner has entered into an agreement with

Indicator Code	Performance Indicator	Unit	Disaggregates	FY21 Target	FY21 Actual	FY21 Achieved %	Narrative Progress
							<p>CI and MoE to commit approximately USD \$8 million towards the second phase of the project, which will cover the entirety of Prey Lang. These funds will be delivered over a six-year period and are for the pre-purchase for carbon credits. Funds will contribute to conservation of Prey Lang, support to local communities, and development of the JCM project design documents. USAID GPL's conservation, communities, and governance activities in Prey Lang supported activities under Phase I of the project. The current and planned activities for USAID GPL's 4th and 5th years of implementation are critical to the success of both the 1st and 2nd phase of the Prey Lang Forest Conservation Program REDD+ JCM project</p> <p>- \$926,029.00 mobilized by USAID GPL partner WCS from MoWRAM through contracted agreement signed on March 9, 2021, to support the implementation of the "Irrigated Agricultural Improvement Project". The overall goal of this assignment is to support planned intensification of existing rice cultivation while preventing project-induced conversion of existing grassland to rice cultivation, leading to stabilization of populations of three critically endangered bird species.</p>

Indicator Code	Performance Indicator	Unit	Disaggregates	FY21 Target	FY21 Actual	FY21 Achieved %	Narrative Progress
							<p>Such actions have the potential to conserve a third of the Cambodian population of Bengal Florican, a major contribution to the global survival of the species.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - \$195 is the 2020 annual income mobilized by Phnom Chum Rok Sat ecotourism community. This income had been allocated for supporting sustainable landscape related activities carried out by community members. - \$1,412.75 is the 2020 annual income mobilized by Reaksmey Phoum Pir Kiri Boeng Kranhak ecotourism community. This income had been allocated for supporting sustainable landscape related activities carried out by community members. - \$304.62 is in-kind contribution mobilized by Reaksmey Phoum Pir Kiri Boeng Kranhak ecotourism community from its members to support construction of a floating trail across the lake into forest areas of the ecotourism site. USAID GPL provided \$200 to cover some materials and labor costs to support this activity. - \$629.72 is the in-kind contribution mobilized by Phnom Chum Rok Sat from its members to support the construction of a walking trail within the ecotourism site. USAID GPL provided \$425.5 to cover some

Indicator Code	Performance Indicator	Unit	Disaggregates	FY21 Target	FY21 Actual	FY21 Achieved %	Narrative Progress
							<p>materials and labor costs to support this activity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - \$1,192.27 is the water usage fee collected by Okranhak FWUC from farmers over the first quarter of 2021. This fee will be allocated to support sustainable use of irrigation systems for agricultural practices. - \$3,172.75 is the additional water usage fee collected by Tang Krasang FWUC from farmers at the end of 2020. This fee has been allocated to support sustainable use of irrigation systems for agricultural practices.
2.3	Number of people receiving livelihood co-benefits (monetary or non-monetary) associated with the implementation of USG sustainable landscapes activities (EG.13-5 /Outcome)	People	Male / Female; Age Group; Ethnic Group	110,000	<p>120,628</p> <p>(Male: 59,791, Female: 60,837)</p> <p>(Age: <15: 42,220, [15-24]: 24,126, [25-35]: 18,094, >35: 36,188)</p> <p>Indigenous Population: 9,934</p>	110%	<p>This indicator counted the entire population from 98 villages where beneficiaries gained improved tenure rights and access to resources from the establishment and functioning of CPAs, CFs (deforestation in CPAs and CFs is below BAU) and CFIs (improved protection of freshwater resources) and where livelihood activities (IBIS Rice, ecotourism, water user groups, etc.) were implemented to incentivize conservation and at the same time improve economic benefits for target beneficiaries. In addition, this indicator also counted partial populations from 61 villages where USAID GPL provided improved economic benefit through bird nest protection and cashew plantation, as well as those who received improved benefits from community-based enterprises such as talipot palm community groups, honey community</p>

Indicator Code	Performance Indicator	Unit	Disaggregates	FY21 Target	FY21 Actual	FY21 Achieved %	Narrative Progress
							<p>groups, cyclical vegetable plantation groups, chicken raising groups, farmer producer groups, etc.</p> <p>The achievement for this indicator is reported interchangeably with indicator 2.1 because the activities that supported economic benefits related to sustainable natural resource management and/or biodiversity protection (2.1) led to the reduction of emissions related to sustainable landscape activities (2.3).</p>
2.4	Amount mobilized (in U.S.\$) for climate change adaptation as supported by USG assistance (EG.11-4/Outcome)	US Dollar	Public / Private; International / Domestic	135,000	8,932,936.11 (Public-Domestic: 926,029, Public-International: 0, Private-Domestic: 6,907.11, Private-International: 8,000,000)	6,617%	<p>This indicator is over 10% achieved compared to annual target as funding mobilized for indicator 2.2 also applies to indicator 2.4. See detailed justification under indicator 2.2.</p>
2.5	Number of enterprises implementing sustainable practices or safeguards as supported by USG assistance (EG.13-IPS-2/Output)	Enterprise	Sustainable Practices / Safeguards	85	103 (Sustainable Practices: 59 Safeguards: 44)	121%	<p>Achievement under this indicator is more than 10% higher than annual target due to expansion of livelihood support activities to reach more community-based enterprises so that it improved livelihood benefits for communities especially during the COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>Of these enterprises reported, there are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 6 ACs (safeguard) - 17 CBETs (sustainable practices) - 20 CFs implementing credit scheme (sustainable practices)

Indicator Code	Performance Indicator	Unit	Disaggregates	FY21 Target	FY21 Actual	FY21 Achieved %	Narrative Progress
							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 22 Vegetable and chicken producer groups (safeguards) - 20 NTFP community groups (sustainable practices) - 16 village marketing networks (safeguards) - 2 farmer water user groups (sustainable practices)
Objective 3: Strengthened inclusive and effective landscape governance (Governance)							
3.1	Number of people that apply improved conservation law enforcement practices as a result of USG assistance (EG.10.2-6 /Outcome)	People	Male / Female; Age Group; Wildlife Trafficking / Illegal Logging / Illegal Fishing	2,500	3,491 (Male: 2,919, Female: 572) Age ¹⁰ : (15-29: 943, 30+: 2,548) (Wildlife Trafficking: 3,552, Illegal Logging: 3,552, Illegal Fishing: 139)	140%	<p>Achievement under this indicator is more than 10% higher than annual target due to expansion of law enforcement activities in CFis and implementation of activities that promote community engagement in sustainable landscape activities.</p> <p>Law enforcement activities include monthly patrol planning, community patrols (CPA, CF, CFi, commune/village volunteer), ranger patrols, joint patrols, and land verification activities. Individuals participating in these law enforcement activities during this fiscal year include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3,173/567F community members from CPAs, CFs, CFi, and other communities - 307/5F rangers and local authorities

¹⁰ Age group for this indicator is reported based on the proportionate number of individuals in each age group determined from individuals for whom this information has been collected (indicators 3.1, 3.3, 3.5, and 3.7), and are report for the FY21. A total of 7,168 people have age information collected, with 10 (<1%) under 15, 1,947 (27%) between 15 and 29, and 5,211 (73%) 30 and older. Therefore, of the 3,491 people reported for this indicator, 0 (0%) are reported under 15, 943 (27%) are reported between 15 and 29, and 2,548 (73%) are reported 30 and over.

Indicator Code	Performance Indicator	Unit	Disaggregates	FY21 Target	FY21 Actual	FY21 Achieved %	Narrative Progress
							- 11/0F are others (civil society, students, monks)
3.2	Number of institutions with improved capacity to address sustainable landscape issues as supported by USG assistance. (EG.13-2 /Output)	Institutions	National / Subnational / Other (National = Ministry Subnational = Provincial, District or Commune Other = NGO, Private Sector)	114	123 (National: 1, Subnational: 12, Other: 110)	108%	These institutions engaged with different USAID GPL activities such as law enforcement activities, livelihood supported activities, trainings, consultation workshops, and conservation activities. Through these engagements, they have increased access to information and networking, increased in-house technical capacity through training, accessed opportunities for engaging with other stakeholders, and improved law enforcement capacity using conservation technology tools and new skills provided by USAID GPL. Certain CPAs have implemented clear internal rules and policies by having their by-law developed and endorsed. Community-based enterprises have better knowledge and capacity to manage their business.

Indicator Code	Performance Indicator	Unit	Disaggregates	FY21 Target	FY21 Actual	FY21 Achieved %	Narrative Progress
3.3	Number of people using climate information or implementing risk-reducing actions to improve resilience to climate change as supported by USG assistance (EG.11-6 /Outcome)	People	Male / Female; Age Group	6,000	6,442 (Male: 4,201, Female: 2,241) Age: (15-29: 1,739, 30+: 4,703)	107%	<p>People using climate change information reported for this indicator include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individuals that participated in patrol planning activities (395/70F) - Individuals that participated in improved agriculture activities (1,374/632F) - Individuals that participated in work plan development activities (462/64F). - Individuals that participated in climate change training (584/267F). - Individuals that engaged in activities organized by FWUCs (169/80F). - Individuals that provided information in response to research/assessment activities (2,949/971F). - Individuals that engaged in land verification activities (114/20F). - Individuals that participated in youth debates (115/46F). - Individuals that participated in reforestation activities (102/31F) - Individuals that participated in policy/by-law consultation (178/60F)
3.4	Number of institutions with improved capacity to assess or address climate change risks supported by USG assistance (EG.11-2 /Output)	Institutions	National / Subnational / Other (National = Ministry Subnational = Provincial,	114	123 (National: 1, Subnational: 12, Other: 110)	108%	Detail justification of this indicator is noted under indicator 3.2 as these two indicators are reported interchangeably.

Indicator Code	Performance Indicator	Unit	Disaggregates	FY21 Target	FY21 Actual	FY21 Achieved %	Narrative Progress
			District or Commune Other = NGO, Private Sector)				
3.5	Number of people trained in sustainable landscapes supported by USG assistance (EG.13-1 /Output)	People	Male / Female; Age Group	2,000	3,137 (Male: 1,817, Female: 1,320) Age: (15-29: 847, 30+: 2,290)	157%	<p>Achievement under this indicator is more than 10% higher than annual target due to expansion of support to community-based enterprises by USAID GPL grantees (NTFP community groups, vegetable and chicken producer groups, producer groups under ACs, CBETs) which all of them need to be trained so that they can properly implement their activities.</p> <p>Of all these individuals reported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 19/4F were trained on law enforcement related topics - 397/56F were trained on how to use technology tools (SMART, camera trap, etc.) - 244/67F were trained on relevant policies/guidelines - 659/407F were trained on agriculture practices related topics - 127/86F were trained on livestock raising - 6/0F were trained on biodiversity conservation - 233/112F were trained on business management such as CBET product or service preparation - 154/38F were trained on organizational management such as bookkeeping and leadership

Indicator Code	Performance Indicator	Unit	Disaggregates	FY21 Target	FY21 Actual	FY21 Achieved %	Narrative Progress
							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 169/46F were trained on management plan development/implementation (e.g., community forest management plans) - 583/267F were trained on climate change related topics - 443/200F were trained on how to harvest NTFPs sustainably. (e.g., honey harvesting protocols and talipot palm harvesting techniques) - 36/11F were trained on communication and Facebook page management - 61/26F were trained on financial management or financial literacy - 6/0F were trained on REDD+ related topics
3.6	Number of laws, policies, or regulations that address biodiversity conservation and/or other environmental themes officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance (EG.10.2-5 /Output)	Policy, law, or regulation	Proposed / Adopted / Implemented; Regional or International / National / Subnational; Wildlife Trafficking / Illegal Logging / Illegal Fishing	55	71 (Proposed: 0, Adopted: 8, Implemented: 63) (Wildlife trafficking: 71, Illegal logging and associated trade: 71) (Regional or International: 0, National: 4, Sub-national: 67)	129%	Achievement under this indicator is more than 10% higher than annual target due to the establishment of sub-management committees under CFs such as CF recreation management committee and CF credit group committee, which require them to create by-laws for the management of the sub-groups.
3.7	Number of people trained in sustainable natural resources management and/or	People	Male / Female; Age Group; Wildlife Trafficking /	2000	3,137 (Male: 1,817, Female: 1,320)	157%	Detailed justification of this indicator is noted under indicator 3.5 because these two indicators are reported interchangeably.

Indicator Code	Performance Indicator	Unit	Disaggregates	FY21 Target	FY21 Actual	FY21 Achieved %	Narrative Progress
	biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance (EG.10.2-4/Output)		Illegal Logging / Illegal Fishing		Age: (15-29: 847, 30+: 2,290) (Wildlife Trafficking: 3,137, Illegal Logging: 3,137, Illegal Fishing: 0)		
3.8	Number of laws, policies, regulations, or standards addressing sustainable landscapes formally proposed, adopted, or implemented as supported by USG assistance (EG.13-3/Output)	Laws, Policies, Regulations	Proposed / Adopted / Implemented; Regional or International / National / Subnational	55	71 (Proposed: 0, Adopted: 8, Implemented: 63) (Wildlife trafficking: 71, Illegal logging and associated trade: 71)	129%	Detailed justification of this indicator is noted under indicator 3.6 because these two indicators are reported interchangeably.

Indicator Code	Performance Indicator	Unit	Disaggregates	FY21 Target	FY21 Actual	FY21 Achieved %	Narrative Progress
Crosscutting							
4.1	Number of communications, outreach, and knowledge products (Custom /Output)	Product	Type of product	35	94 (Video: 64, Visual Story: 9, Monthly bulletin: 12, Facebook live: 4, Media campaign: 2, Learning material: 1, Other 2)	269%	Achievement under this indicator is more than 10% higher than annual target due to the implementation of several media campaigns that required the production of multiple videos for social media. In addition, USAID GPL hosted several exposure trips in the PLEL that included several social media influencers and celebrities. These individuals developed and promoted short video products that were published to support ecotourism communities and products in the PLEL. To respond to the secondary impacts of COVID-19, USAID GPL also developed campaigns and videos to raise awareness about the impacts of COVID-19 on natural resources and local community livelihoods. These products targeted youth and other urban audiences to promote ecotourism sites and other rural products such talipot palm and honey to increase visitation to ecotourism sites and improve sales of NTFPs.

ANNEX V. ACTIVITY TRACKING TABLE AND RESEARCH RESULTS

TABLE 5: WORK PLAN ACTIVITY TRACKING TABLE

Intervention	Status
OBJECTIVE 1: IMPROVED BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AND ECOSYSTEM HEALTH IN PREY LANG EXTENDED LANDSCAPE	
1.1 Support PDoE annual adaptive management planning for targeted PAs within the PLEL	Completed. Y3 intervention objectives completed. Cessation of activities in the fourth quarter due to USAID funding redirection.
1.2 Support zoning and demarcation of targeted PAs within the PLEL	Completed. Y3 intervention objectives completed. In Prey Lang, data collection completed and draft zoning map developed; data collection in Chhaeb, Preah Roka, Phnom Thnout, and Kulen Promtep completed and data digitized; data collection and digitization 50% completed in North Tonle Sap; and installation of 13 boundary demarcation poles in Phnom Tbaeng completed. Cessation of activities in the fourth quarter due to USAID funding redirection. Data and zero draft zoning map for all protected areas handed over to MoE.
1.3 Support communities to develop new CPAs and strengthen existing CPAs across the PLEL	Completed: Y3 intervention objectives completed. Support for CPAs ongoing in Y4.
1.4 Strengthen existing water user groups and CFs to support watershed management (Stung Chinit, Stung Sen)	Completed: Y3 intervention objectives completed. Support for CFs and FWUCs ongoing in Y4.
1.5 Conduct biodiversity research and monitoring across the PLEL	Completed: Y3 intervention objectives completed. Support for biodiversity research ongoing in Y4.
1.6 Raise community awareness about key thematic topics throughout the PLEL	Completed: Y3 intervention objectives completed. Support for awareness raising ongoing in Y4.
OBJECTIVE 2: INCREASED SUSTAINABLE AND EQUITABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES, COMMUNITY LIVELIHOODS, AND NATURAL CAPITAL REINVESTMENT	
2.2 Implement Livelihood Action Plan and grant facility for livelihoods development across the PLEL	Completed: Y3 intervention objectives completed. Support for livelihoods development ongoing in Y4 under expanded grant program.
2.3 REDD+ project development	Completed: Y3 intervention objectives completed. Support for REDD+ project development ongoing in Y4 for Northern Plains Landscape, Phnom Thnout, and Prey Lang JCM Phase 2 projects.
2.5 Implement conservation enterprise monitoring system and compliance database throughout the PLEL	Completed: Y3 intervention objectives completed. Support for conservation enterprise monitoring ongoing in Y4.
2.6 Support and expand existing conservation incentive payments programs	Completed: Y3 intervention objectives completed. Support for conservation incentive payments program ongoing in Y4.
2.7 Promote expansion of Sustainable Rice Platform (SRP)	Completed. Y3 intervention objectives completed.

Intervention	Status
2.9 Strengthen existing agriculture cooperatives and provincial platform	Completed: Y3 intervention objectives completed. Support for ACs ongoing in Y4.
OBJECTIVE 3: STRENGTHENED INCLUSIVE AND EFFECTIVE LANDSCAPE GOVERNANCE	
3.1 Support development and implementation of policies, laws, and regulations	Completed: Y3 intervention objectives completed. Support for PLRs ongoing in Y4.
3.2 PLEL Assessment dissemination and trainings	Completed: Y3 intervention objectives completed. Support for climate change mitigation and adaptation training ongoing in Y4.
3.3 Support districts and communes to improve capacity for climate change mitigation and adaptation (Commune Investment Plans)	Completed: Y3 intervention objectives completed. Support for community-based organizations to integrate natural resource management priorities into CIPs ongoing in Y4.
3.4 Support and strengthen protected area law enforcement in PLEL	Completed: Y3 intervention objectives completed. Cessation of support for government law enforcement activities in the fourth quarter due to USAID funding redirection. Support for community-based organization law enforcement ongoing in Y4.
3.5 Support MoE to implement Cambodia's Protected Area Monitoring Platform (PAMP)	Completed: Y3 intervention objectives completed. Support for development and implementation of a monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) system necessary to access climate and biodiversity financing will be ongoing in Y4.
3.6 Facilitate inter-provincial forums to promote participatory and informed management of the PLEL	On hold: This intervention experienced delays due to COVID-19.
MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS	
4.1 Implement Administration and Finance	Completed: Y3 intervention objectives completed. Implementation of Admin & Finance ongoing in Y4.
4.2 Training and staff capacity building	Completed: Y3 intervention objectives completed. Staff capacity building ongoing in Y4.
4.3 Implement grant facility	Completed: Y3 intervention objectives completed. Implementation of grant facility ongoing in Y4.
4.4 Implement MEL reporting system and MEL Plan	Completed: Y3 intervention objectives completed. Implementation of M&E system ongoing in Y4.
4.5 Develop detailed quarterly activity work plans	Completed: Y3 intervention objectives completed. Quarterly activity work planning ongoing in Y4.
4.6 Annual Review and Pause-and-Reflect Session	Completed: Y3 intervention objectives completed. Annual Review and Pause-and-Reflect Session will be conducted again in Y4.
4.7 Develop Annual Work Plan	Completed: Y3 intervention objectives completed. Annual Work Plan for Y5 will be developed in Y4.
4.8 Implement Communication and Outreach Strategy	Completed: Y3 intervention objectives completed. Implementation of COS ongoing in Y4.

Biodiversity Research Results

Third quarter globally threatened and key bird species and nest surveys, vulture restaurants, camera trap surveys, and field observations of wildlife species sightings by PDoE rangers and biodiversity field researchers collected via SMART in Chhaeb, Kulen Promtep, Preah Roka, Phnom Tbaeng, and Prey Lang resulted in identifying the bird and mammal species outlined below in Table 6 and Table 7, respectively.

TABLE 6: NUMBER OF BIRDS IDENTIFIED (OBSERVED/SIGN)

Bird Species	Chhaeb	Kulen Promtep	Phnom Tbaeng	Preah Roka	Prey Lang	Total
Alexandrine Parakeet	0	7	0	7	0	34
Asian Barred Owlet	0	0	0	0	0	3
Asian Golden Weaver	0	0	0	0	1	1
Asian Openbill	2	107	0	5	3	365
Bengal Florican	0	30	0	0	0	35
Black Kite	73	126	5	194	21	478
Black-Headed Ibis	2	1	0	1	1	5
Black-Necked Stork	13	22	0	0	0	35
Black-Shoulder Kite	71	65	0	108	17	262
Black-Winged Stilt	0	0	0	0	0	6
Cattle Egret	77	505	30	108	0	722
Changeable Hawk Eagle	13	4	0	43	1	61
Chinese Francolin	7	86	4	20	22	139
Chinese Pond Heron	1	7	0	8	0	19
Cinereous Vulture	1	0	0	0	0	1
Collared Falconet	1	1	0	6	0	10
Comb Duck	1	0	0	0	1	23
Common Barn Owl	0	0	0	0	2	2
Coral-Billed Ground Cuckoo	7	0	1	7	0	15
Cormorant spp.	8	0	2	5	15	30
Cotton Pygmy Goose	0	80	0	18	1	99
Crested Serpent Eagle	343	154	46	178	3	724
Darter	0	30	6	3	0	40
Garganey	5	1	0	1	8	2,567
Giant Ibis	235	375	0	85	2	697
Great Cormorant	0	3	0	0	0	9
Great Hornbill	46	30	37	39	75	235
Great Slaty Woodpecker	644	411	2	191	10	1,263
Greater Adjutant	21	4	1	4	20	51
Greater Coucal	0	1	0	0	4	7
Greater Egret	48	18	0	0	0	67
Greater Spotted Eagle	6	1	0	0	0	7
Green Peafowl	7	103	51	12	77	260
Green Pigeon	0	0	0	0	30	105
Grey Heron	9	0	0	1	7	82

Bird Species	Chhaeb	Kulen Promtep	Phnom Tbaeng	Preah Roka	Prey Lang	Total
Grey-Headed Fish Eagle	47	143	9	41	0	240
Hill Myna	0	0	0	0	4	4
Indian Cormorant	0	7	0	0	0	9
Indian spotted Eagle	1	3	0	0	0	4
Intermediate Egret	57	0	0	12	0	4,525
Javan Pond Heron	15	22	3	0	0	80
Kingfisher	0	1	0	0	0	1
Lesser Adjutant	881	936	8	372	22	2,221
Lesser Coucal	0	4	0	0	8	12
Lesser Fish Eagle	0	32	0	1	0	35
Lesser Whistling Duck	35	514	18	223	12	987
Little Cormorant	7	68	19	7	0	191
Little Egret	0	0	2	0	0	1,063
Masked Finfoot	0	12	0	0	0	12
Milky Stork	0	0	0	18	0	18
Oriental Bay Owl	0	6	0	2	0	8
Oriental Honey Buzzard	7	0	0	0	0	7
Oriental Pied Hornbill	215	464	292	143	185	1,332
Owls	1	0	0	0	0	1
Painted Stork	0	0	0	2	0	115
Pale-Capped Pigeon	0	4	0	0	0	4
Palla's Fish Eagle	0	9	0	0	0	9
Peregrine Falcon	2	2	0	7	6	17
Pheasant spp.	0	1	0	0	2	3
Purple Heron	0	0	0	0	4	36
Red Collared Dove	0	0	0	0	0	5
Red Junglefowl	46	193	171	300	46	772
Red-Headed Vulture	48	2	0	3	0	53
Red-Wattled Lapwing	5	6	5	0	0	16
Rufous-Winged Buzzard	0	24	0	1	0	25
Sarus Crane	105	159	4	4	0	354
Shikra	0	0	0	0	9	10
Siamese Fireback	24	0	37	80	2	143
Silver Pheasant	0	0	0	0	2	2
Slender-Billed Vulture	12	0	0	0	0	12
Spot-Billed Duck	0	6	0	0	0	145
Waterhen	2	15	0	1	0	18
White-Rumped Falcon	1	16	0	3	0	20
White-Rumped Vulture	51	0	0	0	0	51
White-Shouldered Ibis	5	326	3	28	14	382
White-Winged Duck	3	15	0	3	8	29
Woolly-Necked Stork	191	464	14	201	110	982

Bird Species	Chhaeb	Kulen Promtep	Phnom Tbaeng	Preah Roka	Prey Lang	Total
Yellow Bittern	5	2	0	0	0	61
Zebra Dove	0	0	0	0	0	5
Total						22,478

A total of **80** bird species were observed during FY21. Numbers of individuals observed decreased slightly between the fourth quarter of FY20 and first quarter of FY21 from **3,082** to **2,801**, increased between the first and second quarters of FY21 from **2,801** to **10,344**, possibly due to expanding to include Prey Lang, decreased between the second and third quarters from **10,344** to **3,553**, and decreased between the third and fourth quarters from **3,553** to **2,979**.

TABLE 7: NUMBER OF MAMMALS IDENTIFIED (OBSERVED/SIGN)

Mammal Species	Chhaeb	Kulen Promtep	Phnom Tbaeng	Preah Roka	Prey Lang	Total
Asian Elephant	57	0	0	63	87	207
Asian Golden Cat	0	0	0	0	1	1
Asiatic Black Bear	0	0	0	0	1	1
Banteng	148	34	0	145	276	610
Bear spp.	0	1	1	0	4	6
Black Giant Squirrel	39	47	18	114	3	221
Civet spp.	0	2	9	2	221	257
Common Palm Civet	1	5	5	2	24	37
Crab-Eating Mongoose	0	6	1	16	0	23
Dhole	0	0	0	1	26	29
Domestic Buffalo	0	0	0	0	2	2
Domestic Dog	0	0	0	0	15	15
Douc Langur	0	0	0	0	52	52
Eld's Deer	6	0	0	1	0	7
Fishing Cat	0	0	4	0	7	15
Gaur	23	0	0	18	21	62
Giant Flying Squirrels	0	0	0	2	0	2
Giant Muntjac	1	0	1	0	0	2
Golden Jackal	18	0	0	0	0	18
Hog Badger	0	0	0	1	11	12
Jungle Cat	0	0	0	1	0	1
Large-Spotted Civet	4	0	3	1	77	87
Leopard	0	0	0	2	3	6
Leopard Cat	0	0	0	1	0	1
Lesser Mousedeer	1	1	16	2	11	31
Long-Tailed Macaque	250	214	600	319	195	1,637
Northern Slow Loris	0	0	0	0	6	6
Oriental Small-Clawed Otter	0	2	0	0	0	2
Owston's Civet	2	2	0	3	0	7

Mammal Species	Chhaeb	Kulen Promtep	Phnom Tbaeng	Preah Roka	Prey Lang	Total
Palm Civet	7	4	0	0	0	13
Pig-Tailed Macaque	0	9	14	142	43	208
Pileated Gibbon	135	0	126	92	157	514
Pygmy Loris	0	0	1	0	4	5
Red Muntjac	130	143	28	70	150	540
Sambar	32	4	13	39	49	140
Silvered Langur	122	28	179	51	71	455
Small Asian Mongoose	16	8	1	3	6	34
Small Flying Squirrel	0	0	0	0	0	1
Small Indian Civet	0	0	0	0	4	4
Stump-Tailed Macaque	0	0	0	5	20	25
Wild Pig	585	475	296	321	745	2,510
Yellow-Cheeked Gibbon	0	0	1	3	5	9
Yellow-Throated Marten	16	0	0	1	0	18
Total						7,833

A total of **43** mammal species were identified during FY21. Numbers of individuals observed decreased significantly between the fourth quarter of FY20 and first quarter of FY21 from **4,897** to **1,877**, due to the large number of large flying foxes observed (3,060) in Phnom Tbaeng in the fourth quarter of FY20, decreased slightly between the first and second quarters of FY21 from **1,877** to **1,529**, increased between the second and third quarters of FY21 from **1,529** to **2,687**, and decreased between the third and fourth quarters from **2,687** to **1,349**.

ANNEX VI. REPORTS ON ILLEGAL FOREST ACTIVITIES

Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary

At roughly 36,000 km² and spanning four provinces (Kampong Thom, Kratie, Preah Vihear, and Stung Treng) to the west of the Mekong River in north-central Cambodia, Prey Lang is the largest lowland evergreen forest remaining in mainland Southeast Asia and Cambodia's largest protected area. Prey Lang is recognized as one of Cambodia's most valuable areas for ecosystem services, carbon stocks, and biodiversity. It holds significant cultural and spiritual value for the indigenous Kuy, who have lived in Prey Lang for generations – Prey Lang means “our forest” in the Kuy language.

More than 250,000 people live in and around Prey Lang, and most of them depend on the resources of the protected area for subsistence and livelihoods. The Kuy and Khmer people living here directly benefit from the protected area through harvesting of non-timber forest products such as resin, honey, and talipot palm. The wildlife sanctuary lies within two watersheds that provide water to rivers that flow into Cambodia's Tonle Sap Lake, home to one of the world's largest freshwater fisheries, which is essential to the country's economy and food security. Prey Lang is also important habitat for a diverse range of wildlife species that are facing increased threats throughout the country and is home to 80 percent of the most endangered indigenous tree species in Cambodia.

Despite Prey Lang obtaining protected area status in 2016ⁱ, illegal activities including land encroachment, illegal logging, and wildlife poaching have increased significantly in the past five years. The vast diversity and beauty of Prey Lang and the broader landscape is under severe threat from deforestation and forest degradation due to these illegal activities.

Timber in Cambodia

The 2008 Protected Area Law completely prohibits felling of trees and collection of timber in protected areasⁱⁱ. “Production Forests”, created under the Forestry Law in 2002, are the only official source for timber in Cambodia. Production Forests are owned by the State and are managed by FA, a department within the MAFF. In all other areas of the country, there has been a logging moratorium in place since 2002. The exception, however, is land clearance for industrial agriculture within an economic land concession (ELC)ⁱⁱⁱ. ELCs were instituted beginning with the Land Law in 2001^{iv}. Although there has been a moratorium on new ELCs since 2012, concessions granted prior to this are still in operation.

MAFF regulates the timber industry and authorization from this ministry is required to harvest timber within an ELC or to operate a sawmill, a permit from FA and a license from Ministry of Economy and Finance are required for transporting timber within Cambodia, and a license from Ministry of Commerce and customs clearance are required for export to another country.

The export of timber products, including timber from land clearance within an ELC, is legal under the Forestry Law, although in 1997 export of logs was banned and a 2006 sub-decree excludes from export round logs and rough sawn timber unless harvested from plantations, squared logs with a diameter over 25 cm, and luxury timber and timber products^v. In 2016, the border to Vietnam, which has been a major recipient of illegally harvested timber from Cambodia, was officially closed to timber trade in an effort to curb illegal timber exports. Timber is still exported from Cambodia, either illegally over land borders to Vietnam or to China through Sihanoukville Port. In order to export any logs or timber not meeting legal requirements, export would have to occur under false customs declarations.

Rare tree species are officially protected from timber harvesting by Cambodian law^{vi} with rosewood (*Dalbergia* spp.) also protected by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), which Cambodia joined in 1997. Also protected by law in Cambodia are resin trees, which include species in the *Dipterocarpaceae* plant family that are tapped by local communities for resin production, such as *Dipterocarpus alatus*, *Dipterocarpus costatus*, and *Shorea guiso*^{vii}. The sale of resin,

which is a non-timber forest product, is an important source of income for many rural communities. While species listed by CITES and those tapped for resin are fully protected regardless of where they occur, once an ELC is granted, the concessionaire is legally authorized to cut and sell luxury timber species, even when they are listed as protected by Cambodian law.

ELC companies do not normally log their concessions themselves, but rather subcontract logging to local communities or loggers from outside the area. The loggers bring harvested timber to depots within the ELCs where traders buy it without regard to the source. This means that there is no clear provenance for the logs brought to the ELC timber processing facilities and sawmills and no way to ensure logs that are purchased have been cut from within the ELC. This provides the perfect environment for trespass logging into protected areas for luxury and rare tree species and for trees that can be converted into plywood. In addition, communities are often pressured to sell their resin trees, which are then logged, although transfer of ownership of resin trees only technically means transfer of the right to tap resin from trees.

Think Biotech and Angkor Plywood

In August 2011, Think Biotech (Cambodia) Co., Ltd. (Think Biotech) was granted a 34,000 ha “forest restoration” concession adjacent to Prey Lang^{viii}. The concession was approved as a reforestation project for “degraded” forest at the edge of the then protected forest. The concession, part of an agreement between the governments of Cambodia and South Korea^{ix}, was an experiment using conversion of natural forest to monoculture tree plantation to mitigate climate change. Logging operations began in the forest restoration concession in 2012, with the company engaging in clear-cutting of the remaining natural and biodiverse forests and in their place establishing industrial monoculture forests, including acacia, eucalyptus, and teak. The original Think Biotech sawmill was licensed for operation in June 2013 for an unusual duration of 15 years (most sawmills are licensed for one year at a time). The project was anticipated to supply and export 600,000 cubic meter of sawn wood per year. The price for the concession, to be paid over 25 years, was U.S. \$89.3 million.

In December 2018, following the resignation of the Korean investors, Think Biotech restructured and in 2019 ownership passed to the owners of Angkor Plywood Co., Ltd. (Angkor Plywood)^x, a dominant actor in Cambodia timber processing, with wood supplied by all the companies with concessions bordering Prey Lang^{xi} and timber exports to China and Vietnam^{xii}. Following this transfer of ownership to politically connected Cambodian tycoons^{xiii}, major changes in the Think Biotech operation occurred, including the development of a new sawmill and rapid clearing of mature forest within the concession. These changes have coincided with a significant increase in trespass logging within Prey Lang.

USAID Greening Prey Lang

The five-year USAID GPL project, which began in August 2018, has been working in partnership with stakeholders to address the threats to ecosystems and biodiversity in the PLEL and promote conservation-friendly, resilient, and low-emission sustainable economic development. As a fundamental component for protecting Prey Lang, this work has included significant efforts to establish a robust and accountable law enforcement patrolling and monitoring system involving both government rangers and local communities and employing the latest state of the art technology. Since the project’s inception, GPL has engaged more than 5,000 stakeholders – rangers, local authorities, and community members – in law enforcement planning and patrols and trained close to 700 rangers, community members, and local authorities to use new technologies and improved law enforcement techniques. This work has also included developing a protected area monitoring system that collects, integrates, and displays historical and real-time on-the-ground and satellite data, monitoring for illegal activities and changes in the environment so that protected area managers can take immediate law enforcement actions in areas under threat.

Reporting on Illegal Logging and Deforestation

In the course of implementation of project activities in late 2018 and early 2019, USAID GPL became aware of systematic industrial-scale illegal logging within Prey Lang nearby the Think Biotech concession, immediately east of Prey Lang in Kratie and Stung Treng provinces. USAID GPL has been documenting forest crimes throughout the PLEL and submitting this evidence to USAID/Cambodia and national authorities. Below is a list of the reports made.

TABLE 8: FOREST CRIME REPORTS SUBMITTED TO USAID/CAMBODIA AND NATIONAL AUTHORITIES

Date	Description	Recipient(s)	Summary
May 7, 2019	Update on illegal timber storage inside Ta Seng pagoda, Preah Vihear province	USAID/ Cambodia	USAID GPL provided an update on illegal timber storage inside Ta Seng pagoda in Preah Vihear province based on reports from Betreed Adventures in Phnom Thnout. On May 4, 2019, Preah Vihear PDoE officers encountered alleged harvest, storage, and attempted sale of timber illegally logged from protected areas under MoE jurisdiction. Nearly 250 cubic meters of illegally harvested timber was inventoried with a market value of between \$250,000 and \$500,000.
May 16, 2019	Letter from USAID to the Minister of Environment to bring to his attention the illegal storage of timber inside Ta Seng pagoda	MoE	To help counter attempts to discredit MoE and undermine legitimate law enforcement actions taken regarding the Ta Seng pagoda illegal timber storage, USAID sent a letter to commend the MoE's committed staff on their ongoing efforts to uphold the rule of law and prevent illegal activities from taking place across Cambodia's protected area network.
July 29, 2019	Memorandum on industrial-scale illegal logging in Prey Lang along the Kratie-Stung Treng border	USAID/ Cambodia	USAID GPL provided documentation of satellite imagery data illustrating the creation and subsequent rapid expansion of a 10 km illegal logging trail from the Think Biotech concession into Prey Lang, operation of an industrial-scale sawmill located approximately 4 km from Prey Lang, substantial on-the-ground evidence of intimidation and coercion of local villagers to sell resin trees to company representatives at minimal prices, extensive resin tree and other high value timber cutting within the concession and the protected area, and an inability of commune and district officials to resolve the problem, despite repeated requests from villagers.
August 12, 2019	Letter on industrial-scale illegal logging in Prey Lang along the Kratie-Stung Treng border	MoE	USAID informed MoE of the industrial-scale logging activity taking place in Prey Lang along the Kratie and Stung Treng provincial border and provided documented evidence to encourage law enforcement action.

Date	Description	Recipient(s)	Summary
September 10, 2019	Memorandum with an overview and analysis of the Think Biotech investigation report by the National Committee for Prevention and Crackdown on Natural Resource Crimes (National Committee)	USAID/ Cambodia	USAID GPL provided an analysis of the National Committee's investigation report, concluding that only minor infractions were highlighted and there was no investigation of the reports of illegal logging by Think Biotech in Prey Lang.
September 18, 2019	Letter to follow up on the August 12 request for investigation and the National Committee visit to Think Biotech	MoE	USAID/Cambodia sent a letter to follow up the request for investigation and provide analysis of the National Committee visit to Think Biotech, noting that illegal logging was not investigated, and evidence provided by USAID GPL was not used in the investigation.
January 8, 2020	Email on Try Pheap Group receiving luxury wood from Think Biotech	USAID/ Cambodia	USAID GPL shared documentation of the sale of luxury timber by Think Biotech to Try Pheap Group, despite the concessionaire's previous statements that they are not interested in luxury timber.
February 12, 2020	Emergency report on resin tree logging in the Mitsui & Co., Ltd. (Mitsui) Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) REDD+ project area of Prey Lang	MoE	USAID GPL provided documentation of anarchic cutting of resin trees within the Mitsui JCM REDD+ project area in Stung Treng and transportation of resulting logs into the concession. Satellite imagery analysis of logging roads used by observed loggers going into the concession from Prey Lang determined that the roads lead to Think Biotech's timber facility and Angkor Plywood's sawmill. USAID GPL also observed villagers entering the wildlife sanctuary and were later apprised by an informant that they had gone into Prey Lang to sell resin trees to Think Biotech.
April 21, 2020	Report of illegal logging in Prey Lang next to Think Biotech	MoE	USAID GPL submitted photographic and geographic location evidence of illegal logging near Think Biotech at nine additional locations in Prey Lang in Kratie and Stung Treng provinces. The report summarized information received from numerous reports on illegal logging and includes a map highlighting where the logging has taken place, as well as photographs and geographic coordinates of both felled trees and large vehicles used to transport them into the Think Biotech concession.

Date	Description	Recipient(s)	Summary
May 23, 2020	Report on illegal killing of a gaur in Chhaeb	MoE	USAID GPL shared photographic and geographic location evidence of a gaur killed inside Chhaeb. The animal's head was found by USAID GPL biodiversity field researchers.
June 20, 2020	Report on Illegal logging in Prasat Bakan Protected Landscape	MoE	USAID GPL documented observations by field staff of three illegal commercial pit-sawing locations inside the buffer zone of Prasat Bakan Protected Landscape and Beng Per Wildlife Sanctuary. The site appeared to have been used for several years. Given the proximity to the village and the main staffing outpost of Prasat Bakan temple guards, it is unlikely that the pit-sawing of logs would have occurred without the approval of temple guards and other local authorities.
July 3, 2020	Presentation on forest cover change in Cambodia	MoE	USAID GPL presented to H.E. Sao Sopheap an analysis of the Global Forest Change data and its relevance to Cambodia. The presentation provided analysis of forest cover change between 2000 and 2019. The reference for the data set was provided to MoE, along with a map showing forest cover change between 2013 and 2019 for the entire country.
July 24, 2020	Presentation on forest cover change in Cambodia	MoE	USAID GPL presented to the Minister of Environment the analysis of the Global Forest Change data and its relevance to Cambodia. The presentation provided analysis of forest cover change between 2000 and 2019. The reference for the data set was provided, along with a map showing forest cover change between 2013 and 2019 for the entire country.
August 12, 2020	Presentation on camera trap analysis of human activities in Prey Lang around Think Biotech, Thy Nga, and PNT concessions	MoE	USAID GPL presented the results of analysis of camera traps placed in Prey Lang along the border of three concessions that confirmed that illegally logged timber is being transported into the concessions.
December 11-12, 2020	Technical report on forest encroachment and logging activities within the Prey Lang	MoE	USAID GPL shared a technical report produced by the Joint Research Centre (JRC) on forest encroachment and logging activities within Prey Lang. The report included an assessment of a new monitoring approach, radar-based forest canopy disturbance monitoring (FCDM-radar), which detects fine scale forest degradation. Using what appears to be high quality photographic and geographic data from PLCN, the study reports impressive levels of accuracy but may miss many occurrences of selective logging.

Date	Description	Recipient(s)	Summary
January 8, 2021	Comments on the JRC report on forest encroachment and logging activities within the Prey Lang	MoE	USAID GPL shared initial comments and requested a technical discussion on the JRC report and how the tools and methods presented can be operationalized to further conservation objectives.
January 21, 2021	Emergency report on illegal logging and land clearance in Prey Lang	MoE	USAID GPL provided documentation of instances of illegal logging and land clearance along the border of the Think Biotech concession. USAID GPL documented significant forest loss within Prey Lang based on Global Land Analysis and Discovery (GLAD) Alerts, heavy use of logging roads between Prey Lang and Think Biotech, frequent carrying of unauthorized chainsaws within the wildlife sanctuary, and numerous timber stockpiles.
January 22, 2021	Map of resin tree groves in Prey Lang targeted for logging	MoE	USAID GPL shared a map and photos received from an anonymous informant. The informant stated the hand drawn map and photos of resin trees reflected plans for logging resin trees in Prey Lang.
February 8, 2021	Email on arrest of forest activists by Kratie PDoE rangers	USAID/ Cambodia	USAID GPL provided an update about the five environmental defenders arrested for investigating illegal in Prey Lang. In order to be released, the activists were required to sign a document admitting guilt to violation of Article 57 of the Protected Area Law, which states that it is prohibited to access a protected area for the purposes of natural and scientific study without a permit, and commit to refrain from entering the wildlife sanctuary without permission.
February 10, 2021	Video of Prey Lang logging linked to arrest of activists	MoE	USAID GPL shared a video of logging in Prey Lang linked to the arrest of the five forest activists. The video, which was taken in Kratie on February 5, 2021, near where the five were arrested, shows numerous tractors loaded with luxury timber and other wood. The video includes the loggers stating that they take the wood to sell to a known person at Think Biotech. PDoE rangers arrested the activists, and the loggers were released. No wood was confiscated.
February 12, 2021	Report on construction of new roads inside Prey Lang and illegal logging and log transport	MoE	USAID GPL provided documentation of newly discovered road construction inside Prey Lang, originating on the border of the protected area and Think Biotech, as well as evidence of illegal logging within the wildlife sanctuary and transport of cut timber and whole logs.

Date	Description	Recipient(s)	Summary
April 6, 2021	Report on natural resources crime in Phnom Thnout	MoE	USAID GPL provided documents illegal resettlement, land clearance, and logging in Phnom Thnout, which has increased since the July 2020 directive was issued. Evidence and the series of events strongly indicate that the intention of the individuals undertaking these illegal actions is to obtain legal land title, despite being ineligible because, as recent immigrants to the area, they have not lived in the wildlife sanctuary for long enough. These illegal activities are threatening the viability of a REDD+ program for Phnom Thnout.
April 22, 2021	Follow up on Global Forest Change analysis report	MoE	USAID GPL followed up on the July 2020 offer to assist MoE to jointly produce a 2020 Global Forest Change data analysis for Cambodia.
May 12, 2021	Report on threat to REDD+ project areas in Prey Lang from deforestation	MoE	USAID GPL reported on deforestation trends in Prey Lang that threaten the integrity of portions of the Mitsui JCM REDD+ project. Significant deforestation has been documented at the intersection of Preah Vihear, Stung Treng, and Kampong Thom provinces. Field visits confirmed the deforestation alerts captured by satellite imagery at the intersection of the three provinces. Deforestation patterns follow a proposed road network that will link the core of Prey Lang to villages and towns in the surrounding provinces. Communities in other parts of Prey Lang and in Preah Roka reported extensive illegal forest clearing in March and April 2021. These forest clearings occur within the boundaries of the Mitsui JCM REDD+ project area in Prey Lang and the proposed NPL REDD+ project area in Preah Roka. USAID GPL has verified the legitimacy these claims along with those made by civil society organizations.
May 13, 2021	Map of land clearance in Prey Angtaen BCC	MoE	USAID GPL produced a map of land clearance in and around Prey Angtaen and Prey Lang based on locations provided by MoE and March and April 2021 SMART patrol data from Kampong Thom PDoE.
May 20, 2021	Map of elephant occurrences in Prey Lang	MoE	USAID GPL shared a map showing elephant occurrences within a proposed transmission line route in Prey Lang. The data was scientifically collected by conservation organizations that have been working in the wildlife sanctuary for many years.
June 14, 2021	Letter on corruption and bribery committed by the Prey Lang	Stung Treng PDoE	USAID GPL and CI jointly submitted evidence of corruption and bribery within Stung Treng PDoE to the newly appointed director. The corruption and bribery committed by these

Date	Description	Recipient(s)	Summary
	Wildlife Sanctuary Office Chief and his team leaders		individuals has gradually led to corruption of almost the entire ranger force of Prey Lang in Stung Treng. This illegal activity is arguably the main driver of forest loss and increased illegal logging in the wildlife sanctuary in Stung Treng province.
July 8, 2021	Report on deforestation, illegal logging, and timber transportation in Prey Lang, Stung Treng	MoE	USAID GPL and CI submitted a report detailing forest clearing for land grabbing and illegal logging in Prey Lang in Stung Treng in order to identify lessons learned from Phase I (March 2018 to April 2021) of the Mitsui JCM REDD+ project to ensure success of Phase II. Despite significant financial and technical support from both the Mitsui project and USAID GPL, during the three years of project implementation in Phase I of the Mitsui activity, Prey Lang in Stung Treng lost more 5,000 ha of forested area. This deforestation equates to an estimated US \$8 to \$13 million of lost potential revenue from the sale of carbon credits.
August 19, 2021	Summary report of the impact of Angkor Plywood and its subsidiaries on Prey Lang	USAID/ Cambodia	USAID GPL developed a chronological summary of reports provided to MoE and USAID about illegal logging in Prey Lang associated with the Angkor Plywood affiliates Think Biotech and Ty Nga. The report summarizes recommendations and government responses.

ANNEX VII. PROTECTED AREAS

TABLE 9: STATUS¹¹¹² OF PROTECTED AREA ZONING AND DEMARCATION SUPPORTED BY USAID GPL¹³

Step	Activities	Prey Lang	Date	Kulen Promtep	Date	Preah Roka	Date	Chhaeb	Date	Phnom Thnout	Date	North Tonle Sap	Date	Phnom Tbaeng	Date
I	Zoning and demarcation workshop	√	Sep-19	√	Sep-19	√	Sep-19	√	Sep-19	√	Sep-19	√	Sep-19	√	Sep-19
	Form national zoning working groups	√	Mar-20	√	Mar-20	√	Mar-20	√	Mar-20	√	Mar-20	√	Mar-20	√	Mar-20
	Form provincial zoning working groups	√	May-20	√	Jul-20	√	May-20	√	May-20	√	Mar-20	√	Jun-20	√	Jun-20
II	Methodology and plan approved by provincial zoning working groups	√	Sep-20	√	Sep-20	√	May-20	√	May-20	√	Sep-20	√	Sep-20	√	Sep-20
	Develop dissemination and data collection materials	√	Aug-20	√	Aug-20	√	Aug-20	√	Aug-20	√	Aug-20	√	Aug-20	√	Aug-20

¹¹ Key: √ Completed X Not Yet Started % Partially Completed N/A USAID GPL Not Supporting

¹² Numerous zoning activities were not completed as planned due to COVID-19 restrictions on meetings in the provinces. In addition, zoning activities were wrapped up due to the redirection of USAID GPL during the third quarter, and all zoning data was transferred to MoE in the fourth quarter.

¹³ Steps in the zoning and demarcation process: (I) Working group identification (national and provincial zoning technical working groups); (II) methodology (select methodology and point person, collect new/existing data, set requirements, share results); (III) preliminary study (outreach and awareness raising); (IV) data collection and resource assessment; and (V) finalization of zoning identification and approval for zones. A detailed description of these steps are described in the Zoning Guidelines for Protected Areas in Cambodia, 2017, pages 9–10.

Step	Activities	Prey Lang	Date	Kulen Promtep	Date	Preah Roka	Date	Chhaeb	Date	Phnom Thnout	Date	North Tonle Sap	Date	Phnom Tbaeng	Date
III	Disseminate information on zoning process	√	Jan-21	√	May-21	%		√	Mar-21	% ¹⁴		%		%	
IV	Collect socio-economic data	% ¹⁵		% ¹⁶		√	May-21	√	Mar-21	% ¹⁴		%		X	
	Collect land use data	% ¹⁵		% ¹⁶		√	May-21	√	Mar-21	% ¹⁴		%		X	
	Collect resource use data	% ¹⁷		√	May-21	√	May-21	√	Mar-21	% ¹⁴		%		X	

¹⁴ Completed in Preah Vihear.

¹⁵ USAID GPL has completed primary data collection and is waiting to receive secondary data from provincial line departments for each province.

¹⁶ Completed for Preah Vihear and Oddar Meanchey and partially completed for Siem Reap.

¹⁷ USAID GPL is waiting for resin tree block verification.

Step	Activities	Prey Lang	Date	Kulen Promtep	Date	Preah Roka	Date	Chhaeb	Date	Phnom Thnout	Date	North Tonle Sap	Date	Phnom Tbaeng	Date
	Collect biodiversity data	√	Apr-21	% ¹⁴		√	May-21	√	Mar-21	% ¹⁴		%		%	
	Digitize data	√	May-21	√	Apr-21	√	May-21	√	May-21	√	Jun-21	%		✗	
	Provincial zoning working group / stakeholder workshop	% ¹⁸		✗		✗		✗		✗		✗		✗	
	Draft zoning map	√	Apr-21	√	May-21	√	Jun-21	√	Jun-21	√	Jun-21	%		✗	
	District/ commune consultation on draft map	✗		% ¹⁹		✗		✗		✗		✗		✗	
	Demarcation	✗	N/A	% ¹⁴	N/A	✗	N/A	✗	N/A	✗	N/A	✗	N/A	√ ²⁰	Apr-21
	Draft map endorsed by district/ commune	✗		% ¹⁴		✗		✗		✗		✗		✗	

¹⁸ Completed for Kampong Thom and Kratie.

¹⁹ Completed in Oddar Meanchey.

²⁰ GPL supported the installation of 13 poles at Phnom Tbaeng to finalize boundary demarcation.

Step	Activities	Prey Lang	Date	Kulen Promtep	Date	Preah Roka	Date	Chhaeb	Date	Phnom Thnout	Date	North Tonle Sap	Date	Phnom Tbaeng	Date
V	Final draft maps approved by MoE/ GDANCP	X		X		X		X		X		X		X	
	National consultation on draft zoning report	X		X		X		X		X		X		X	
	Final zoning report submitted	X		X		X		X		X		X		X	
	Final zoning report approved	X		X		X		X		X		X		X	

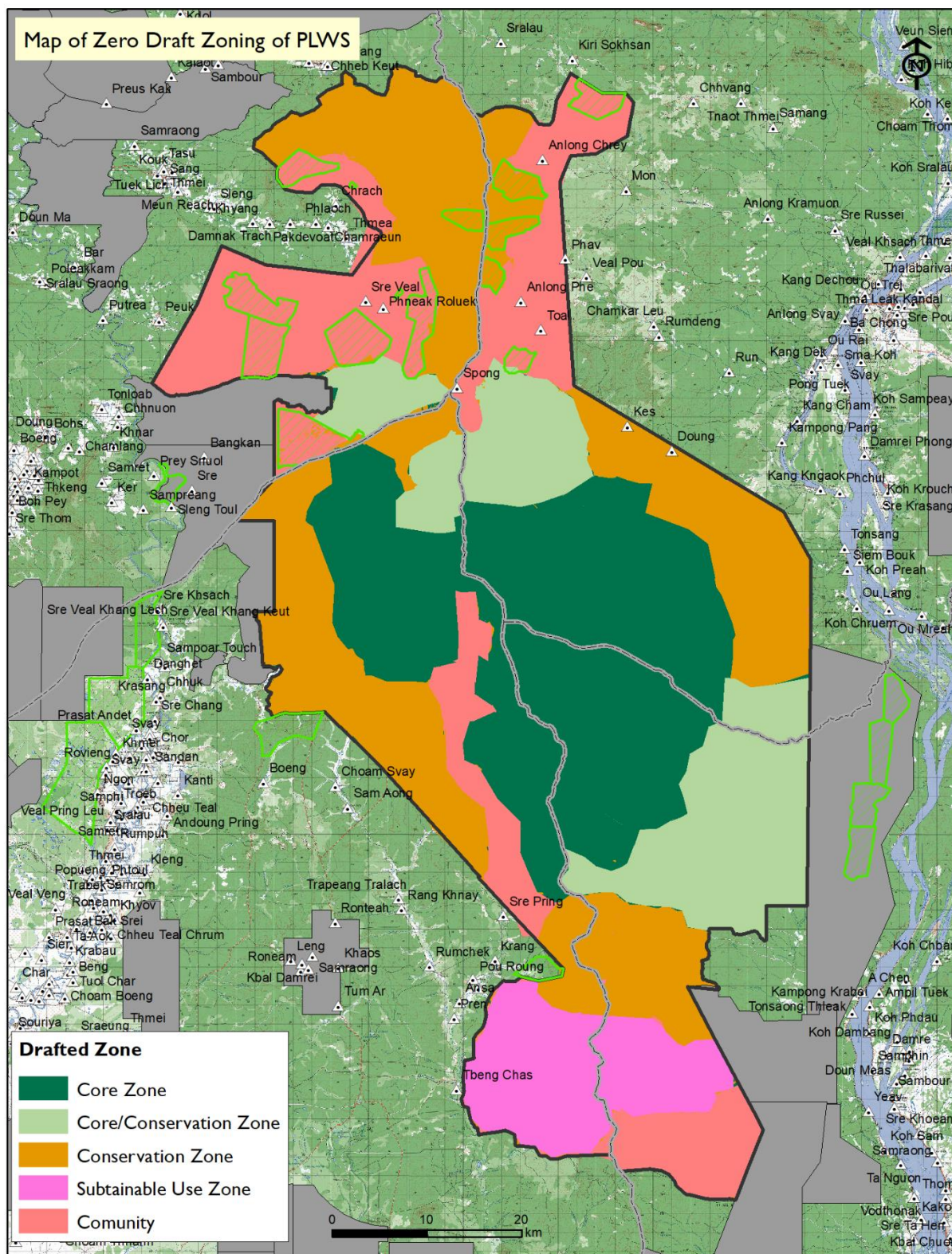


Figure 2: Draft map of Prey Lang zoning.

ANNEX VIII. COMMUNITY PROTECTED AREAS

TABLE 10: STATUS OF COMMUNITY PROTECTED AREAS SUPPORTED BY USAID GPL

No.	CPA Name	Location				Protected Area	Accreditation Date	Steps of CPA Establishment ²¹								Mgt. Plan Appr.
		Village	Commune	District	Province			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	A Phlaonh Phnomdei	Char	Kantuot	Choam Ksant	Preah Vihear	Kulen Promtep	9-Dec-16	√	√	√	√	√				
2	Akphivoat Prey Veng	Prey Veng	Srayang	Kuleaen	Preah Vihear	Kulen Promtep	28-Feb-12	√	√	√	√	√				
3	Angkor Ent	Boeng Char	Boeng Char	Sambour	Kratie	BCC	2-Apr-19	√	√	√	√	√				
4	Anlong Chrey	Anlong Chrey	Anlong Chrey	Thala Barivat	Stung Treng	Prey Lang	8-Jan-19	√	√	√	√					
5	Anlong Phe	Anlong Phe	Anlong Phe	Thala Barivat	Stung Treng	Prey Lang	8-Jan-19	√	√	√	√	√				
6	Bangkan Senchey	Bangkan	Rieb Roy	Rovieng	Preah Vihear	Prey Lang	9-May-19	√	√	√	√					
7	Baray ²²	Krasaing Chey, Baray Touch, Baray Thum, Thnal Thmei, Thnal Cheat, Svay, Chi Aok, Samraong, Ou Suosdei, Chakto louk, Pou Pir, Banak	Baray	Baray	Kampong Thom	North Tonle Sap (Baray BFCA)	N/A	√								
8	Baray Kham Keut	Kham Keut	Kampong Sralau Muoy	Chhaeb	Preah Vihear	Chhaeb	10-Oct-17	√	√	√	√	√				
9	Boeng Totoel	Kouk K'aek	Sambour	Prasat Sambour	Kampong Thom		17-Jun-10	√	√							

²¹ Step 1: Participatory Assessment and Consultation, Step 2: CPA Establishment Application, Step 3: Organization of CPA Structure, Step 4: CPA Boundary Demarcation, Step 5: CPA By-law Development, Step 6: CPA Management Plan and Development, Step 7: Development of CPA Management Agreement, and Step 8: Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism.

²² Baray is a CFI in the process of being converted to a CPA.

No.	CPA Name	Location				Protected Area	Accreditation Date	Steps of CPA Establishment ²¹								Mgt. Plan Appr.
		Village	Commune	District	Province			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
10	Chak Angrae	Bak Kam	Chhean Mukh	Tbaeng Mean Chey	Preah Vihear	Phnom Tbaeng	25-Nov-19	√	√	√	√	√				
11	Chaom Mrech (Sala Visai)	Tralaek and Andas	Sala Visai	Prasat Ballangk	Kampong Thom	BCC/Beng Per	8-May-03	√	√	√	√	√				
12	Choam Ta Meun	Choam Srae	Yeang	Choam Ksant	Preah Vihear	Kulen Promtep	28-Mar-12	√	√	√	√	√				
13	Choam Thlork	Dang Tuek, Krang Daeum, Ngon, Rovieng, Sralau, Svay, Veal Pring Leu	Ngan	Sandan	Kampong Thom	Beng Per	23-Jul-10	√	√	√		√				
14	Damnak Korkoh	Krayea Tboung, Anlong Chour, Bos Thom, Baray	Krayea	Prasat Ballangk	Kampong Thom	North Tonle Sap (Trea Samaki BFCA)	N/A	√	√	√		√				
15	Datavoek	Moha Phal	Chhean Mukh	Tbaeng Mean Chey	Preah Vihear	Phnom Tbaeng	25-Nov-19	√	√	√	√	√				
16	Kampong Domrey	Kampong Damrey	Boeng Char	Sambour	Kratie	BCC	2-Apr-19	√	√	√	√	√				
17	Kampong Khbeoung	Koah Dambang	Boeng Char	Sambour	Kratie	BCC	2-Apr-19	√	√	√	√	√				
18	Kantuot	Kantuot	Kantuot	Choam Ksant	Preah Vihear	Kulen Promtep	9-Dec-16	√	√	√	√	√				
19	Kbal Dounkrey	Boeng	Mean Rith	Sandan	Kampong Thom	BCC	17-Jan-19	√	√	√	√	√				
20	Kiri Sok San	Kiri Sok San	Anlong Chrey	Thala Barivat	Stung Treng	Prey Lang	8-Jan-19	√	√	√	√	√				
21	Koah Entchey	Kampong Roteh	Boeng Char	Sambour	Kratie	BCC	2-Apr-19	√	√	√	√	√				
22	Koki Prohaong	Sre Veal Lech and Sampoar Touch	Dang Kambet	Sandan	Kampong Thom	BCC/Beng Per	23-Jul-10	√	√	√	√	√				
23	Kong Meas	Krang	Sochet	Sandan	Kampong Thom	BCC	17-Jan-19	√	√	√	√	√				

No.	CPA Name	Location				Accreditation Date	Steps of CPA Establishment ²¹								Mgt. Plan Appr.
		Village	Commune	District	Province	Protected Area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
24	Ou Chenh Chean	Trapeang Pring	Sakream	Prasat Ballangk	Kampong Thom	Beng Per	17-Jun-10	√	√						
25	Ou Domdek ²³	Mreak Kor	Toul Kreul	Prasat Ballangk	Kampong Thom	North Tonle Sap (Tuol Kreul Phan Nheum BFCA)	N/A	√		√	√				
26	Ou Panha	Kien Teak	Sakream	Prasat Ballangk	Kampong Thom	Beng Per	17-Jun-10	√	√						
27	Ph'av	Ph'av	Anlong Phe	Thala Barivat	Stung Treng	Prey Lang	8-Jan-19	√	√	√	√	√			
28	Phnom Chroap Trey Ksant	Chrach, Chamraeun, and Phlaoch	Chrach	Chey Saen	Preah Vihear	Prey Lang	5-Mar-19	√	√	√	√				
29	Phnom L'ang	Pakdevoat, Pramoul Phdom, and Damnak Trach	Chrach	Chey Saen	Preah Vihear	Prey Lang	5-Mar-19	√	√	√	√				
30	Phoum Peuk	Peuk	Putrea	Chey Saen	Preah Vihear	Prey Lang	9-May-19	√	√	√	√				
31	Prasat Chheu Teal Kaong	Thmea	Thmea	Chey Saen	Preah Vihear	Prey Lang	5-Mar-19	√	√	√	√				
32	Prasat Phnom Kreal	Phneak Roluek	Thmea	Chey Saen	Preah Vihear	Prey Lang	5-Mar-19	√	√	√	√				
33	Prey Andoung Dang Phlet	Dang Phlet	Chhaeb Pir	Chhaeb	Preah Vihear	Chhaeb	20-Nov-18	√	√	√	√	√			
34	Prey Chheu Phleung	Kaong Yaong	Yeang	Choam Ksant	Preah Vihear	Kulen Promtep	9-Dec-16	√	√	√	√	√			
35	Prey Kamraeng	Slaeng Toul and Srae	Rieb Roy	Rovieng	Preah Vihear	BCC	9-May-19	√	√	√	√				
36	Prey Kdar	Kampenh	Yeang	Choam Ksant	Preah Vihear	Kulen Promtep	9-Dec-16	√	√	√	√	√			

²³ Ou Domdek is a CF in the process of being converted to a CPA.

No.	CPA Name	Location				Protected Area	Accreditation Date	Steps of CPA Establishment ²¹								Mgt. Plan Appr.
		Village	Commune	District	Province			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
37	Prey Phdao	Tel	Srayang	Kuleaen	Preah Vihear	Kulen Promtep	28-Mar-12	√	√	√	√	√				
38	Prey Pir L'veng	Kampong Sangkae	Kampong Sralau Muoy	Chhaeb	Preah Vihear	Chhaeb	10-Oct-17	√	√	√	√	√				
39	Prey Thmor Koul	Okak	Pou	Tbaeng Mean Chey	Preah Vihear	Kulen Promtep	2-Apr-13	√	√	√	√	√				
40	Prey Toap	Krala Peas	Pring Thum	Choam Ksant	Preah Vihear	Preah Roka	15-Sep-19	√	√	√	√	√				
41	Rohal Svay	Thnal Baek	Thmei	Kuleaen	Preah Vihear	Kulen Promtep	N/A	√	√							
42	Rolum Thma	Damnak Kantuot	Thmei	Kuleaen	Preah Vihear	Kulen Promtep	N/A	√	√							
43	Rolum Tuek Khmao Tuek Sar	Reaksmei	Yeang	Choam Ksant	Preah Vihear	Kulen Promtep	28-Mar-12	√	√	√	√	√				
44	Sambo Akphivoat	Sambo	Srayang	Kuleaen	Preah Vihear	Kulen Promtep	28-Feb-12	√	√	√	√	√				
45	Sangkae Thom	Stueng Saen Monourom	Thmei	Kuleaen	Preah Vihear	Kulen Promtep	N/A	√	√							
46	Skor Krouch	Danghet, Krasang, Prasat Andaet, Prey Kokir	Sandan and Ngan	Sandan	Kampong Thom	Beng Per	23-Jul-10	√	√	√		√	√			
47	Srae Veal	Srae Veal	Thmea	Chey Saen	Preah Vihear	Prey Lang	5-Mar-19	√	√	√		√				
48	Sraong Aphlaonh	Yeang	Yeang	Choam Ksant	Preah Vihear	Kulen Promtep	9-Dec-16	√	√	√	√	√				
49	Takok Tanun	Pongro	Thmei	Kuleaen	Preah Vihear	Kulen Promtep	N/A	√	√							
50	Tangyou	Sedthkakech	Chhean Mukh	Tbaeng Mean Chey	Preah Vihear	Phnom Tbaeng	16-Sep-19	√	√	√	√	√				
51	Tmat Paeuy Thoeurn-krasang	Tmat Paeuy	Pring Thum	Choam Ksant	Preah Vihear	Kulen Promtep	11-May-04	√	√	√	√	√				

No.	CPA Name	Location					Accreditation Date	Steps of CPA Establishment ²¹								Mgt. Plan Appr.
		Village	Commune	District	Province	Protected Area		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
52	Toal	Toal	Anlong Phe	Thala Barivat	Stung Treng	Prey Lang	8-Jan-19	√	√	√	√	√				
53	Trapeang Phong	Suong	Kampong Sralau Muoy	Chhaeb	Preah Vihear	Chhaeb	10-Oct-17	√	√	√	√	√				
54	Trapeang Svay	Dan	Thmei	Kuleaen	Preah Vihear	Kulen Promtep	N/A	√	√							
55	Tumnob Or Ta Kaek	Antil	Yeang	Choam Ksant	Preah Vihear	Kulen Promtep	28-Mar-12	√	√	√	√	√				
56	Veal Tachroy	Travkeat	Thmei	Kuleaen	Preah Vihear	Kulen Promtep	N/A	√	√							

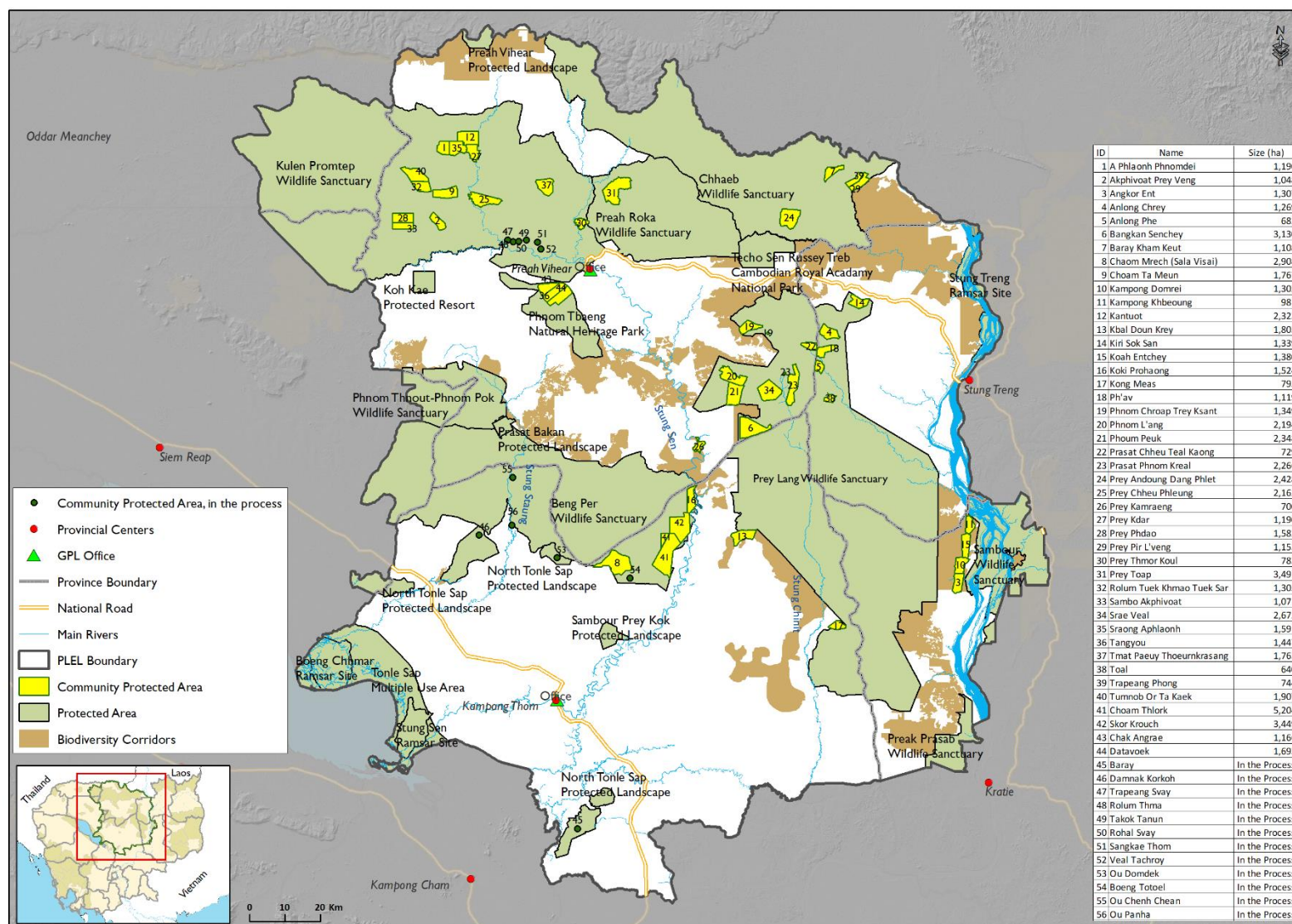


Figure 3: Prey Lang Extended Landscape community protected areas (CPAs) supported by USAID GPL (CPAs that are in the process of being recognized by MoE are noted as “in the process”)

TABLE II: USAID GPL SUPPORT FOR CPA DEVELOPMENT

Activity	CPAs	Province
Capacity development	Damnak Korkoh, Choam Thlork, Kong Meas, Kbal Dounkrey, Skor Krouch, Skor Krouch, and Koki Prohoang CPAs	Kampong Thom
	Koh Entchey, Kampong Damrey, and Angkor Ent CPAs	Kratie
	Prasat Chheu Teal Kaong, Prasat Phnom Kreal, Phnom Chroap Trey Ksant, Srae Veal, Phoum Peuk, Prey Kamraeng, Phnom L'ang, and Bangkan Senchey CPAs	Preah Vihear
	Kiri Sok San, Toal, Ph'av, Anlong Chrey, and Anlong Phe CPAs	Stung Treng
Participatory Assessment and Consultation, Establishment, Organization (Step I, II, III)	Boeng Totoel, Ou Panha, and Ou Chenh Chean CPAs	Kampong Thom
	Chak Angrae, Datavoek, Tangyou, and Prey Toap CPAs	Preah Vihear
Boundary demarcation (Step IV) ²⁴	Choam Thlork and Koki Prohaong CPAs	Kampong Thom
	A Phlaonh Phnomdei, Akphivoat, Bangkan Senchey, Baray Kham Keut, Chak Angrae, Datavoek, Karay Kham Keut, Phnom Chroap Trey Ksant, Phnom L'ang, Phoum Peuk, Prasat Chheu Teal Kaong, Prasat, Phnom Kreal, Prey Andoung Dang Phlet, Prey Chheu Phleung, Prey Kamraeng, Prey Kdar, Prey Phdao, Prey Pir L'veng, Prey Thmor Koul, Prey Toap, Rolum Tuek Khmao, Sambo Akphivoat, Sraong Aphlaonh, Srea Veal, Tangyou, Tmat Paeuy Thoeurnkrasang, and Trapeang Phong CPAs	Preah Vihear
By-laws (Step V)	Damnak Korkoh CPA	Kampong Thom
	Bangkan Senchey, Phnom Chroap Trey Ksant, Phnom L'ang, Phoum Peuk, Prasat Chheu Teal Kaong, Prasat Phnom Kreal, Prey Kanraeng, and Srea Veal CPAs	Preah Vihear
	Anlong Phe, Kiri Sok San, Ph'av, and Toal CPAs	Stung Treng
CPA monthly work planning/meetings	Kbal Dounkrey, Choam Thlork, Kong Meas, Skor Krouch, and Koki Prohaong CPAs	Kampong Thom
	Bangkan Senchey, Baray Kham Keut, Chak Angrae, Choam Ta Meun, Datavoek, Phnom Chroap Trey Ksant, Phnom L'ang, Phoum Peuk, Prasat Chheu Teal Kaong, Prasat Phnom Kreal, Prey Andoung Dang Phlet, Prey Chheu Phleung, Prey Kamraeng, Prey Kdar, Prey Pir L'veng, Prey Toap, Rolum Tuek Khmao Tuek Sar, Srae Veal, Sraong Aphlaonh, Tangyou, and Trapeang Phong CPAs	Preah Vihear
CPA annual meetings	Prey Andoung Dang Phlet, Trapeang Phong, Prey Pir L'veng, Tangyou, and Baray Kham Keut CPAs	Preah Vihear

²⁴ This includes installation of **5,290** CPA boundary signboards for **20** CPAs.

Activity	CPAs	Province
CPA network meetings	Anlong Chrey, Anlong Phe, Kampong Khbeoung, and Kampong Damrey CPAs	Kratie, Stung Treng

ANNEX IX. COMMUNITY FORESTS

TABLE 12: STATUS OF COMMUNITY FORESTS SUPPORTED BY USAID GPL

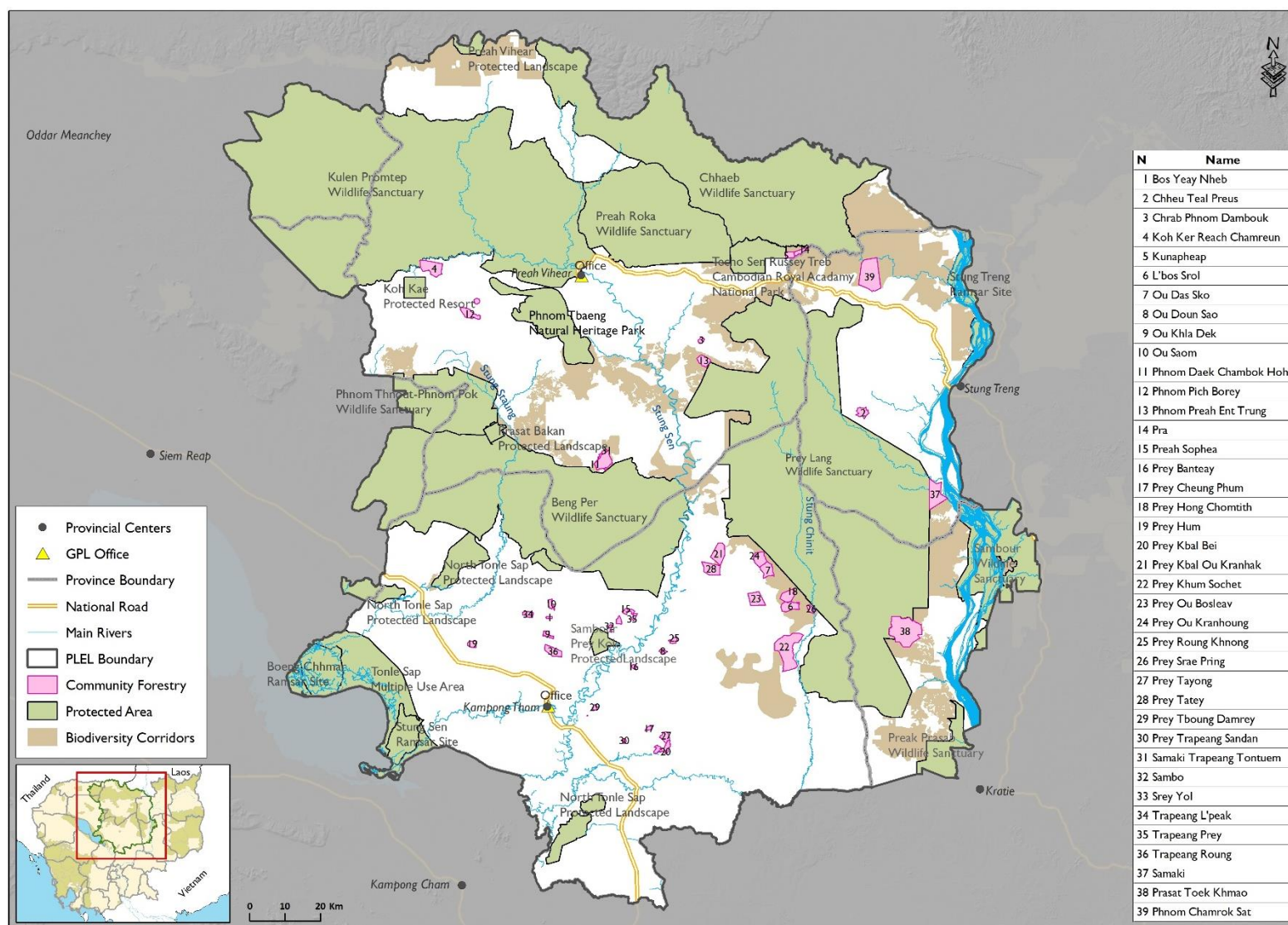
No.	CF Name	Location				Accreditation Date	Steps of CF Establishment ²⁵											
		Village	Commune	District	Province		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Bos Yeay Nheb ²⁶	Khmak	Sala Visai	Prasat Ballangk	Kampong Thom			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	
2	Chheu Teal Preus	Rumdeng	Chamkar Leu	Thala Barivat	Stung Treng			√	√	√	√	√						
3	Chrab Phnom Dambouk ²⁶	Khyang	Khyang	Chey Saen	Preah Vihear			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
4	Koh Ker Reach Chamreun ²⁶	Kaoh Ker	Srayang	Kuleaen	Preah Vihear			√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√		
5	Kunapheap ²⁶	Kunakpheap Muoy	Chhaeb Pir	Chhaeb	Preah Vihear	29-Dec-20		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√			
6	L'bos Srol	Rang Khnay	Mean Rith	Sandan	Kampong Thom	20-Aug-10		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	
7	Ou Das Sko	Sam Aong	Mean Rith	Sandan	Kampong Thom	20-Aug-10		√	√	√	√	√	√	√				
8	Ou Doun Sao ²⁶	Tnaot Chuor, Boeng Khvaek	Sraeung	Prasat Sambour	Kampong Thom			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
9	Ou Khla Dek ²⁶	Bos Veang	Sala Visai	Prasat Ballangk	Kampong Thom			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	
10	Ou Saom ²⁶	Sala Visai	Sala Visai	Prasat Ballangk	Kampong Thom			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
11	Phnom Daek Chambok Hoh ²⁶	Phnum Daek	Romoneiy	Rovieng	Preah Vihear			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		

²⁵ Step 0: Identification of potential CF areas, Step 1: CF establishment, Step 2: Information gathering, Step 3: Establishment of community forestry management structure, Step 4: Preparation of internal by-laws of CF management committee/board of directors/commune council, Step 5: Demarcation of community forest boundaries and mapping, Step 6: Preparation of CF regulations, Step 7: Preparation and approval of the CF agreement, Step 8: Preparation of the CF Management Plan, Step 9: Enterprise development, Step 10: Implementation of CF Management Plan, and Step 11: Monitoring and evaluation will be carried out in close collaboration with the National Forest Programme Monitoring and Reporting.

²⁶ Supported under the grant to RECOFTC.

No.	CF Name	Location				Accreditation Date	Steps of CF Establishment ²⁵											
		Village	Commune	District	Province		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	Phnom Pich Borey ²⁶	Pnov	Phnum Penh	Kuleaen	Preah Vihear			√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√		
13	Phnom Preah Ent Trung ²⁶	Meun Reach	Khyang	Chey Saen	Preah Vihear			√	√	√	√	√	√	√				
14	Pra ²⁶	Kunakpheap Pir	Chhaeb Pir	Chhaeb	Preah Vihear	29-Dec-20		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√			
15	Prasat Toek Khmao	Tonsaong Thleak	Kampong Cham	Sambour	Kratie			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√			
16	Preah Sophea ²⁶	Chramas	Sambour	Prasat Sambour	Kampong Thom			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
17	Prey Banteay ²⁶	Tang Krasau	Tang Krasau	Prasat Sambour	Kampong Thom			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
18	Prey Cheung Phum ²⁶	Choam Thnanh	Ti Pou	Santuk	Kampong Thom			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
19	Prey Hong Chomtith	Trapeang Tralach	Mean Rith	Sandan	Kampong Thom	20-Aug-10		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	
20	Prey Hum ²⁶	Damrei Slab	Damrei Slab	Kampong Svay	Kampong Thom			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	
21	Prey Kbal Bei ²⁶	Kbal Bei	Ti Pou	Santuk	Kampong Thom			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
22	Prey Kbal Ou Kranhak ²⁶	Tboung Tuek	Mean Rith	Sandan	Kampong Thom			√	√	√	√	√	√	√				
23	Prey Khum Sochet	Pou Rong, Pren, Ansa, Trayang	Sochet	Sandan	Kampong Thom	19-Nov-08		√	√	√	√	√	√	√				
24	Prey Ou Bosleav	Ronteah	Tum Ring	Sandan	Kampong Thom	20-Aug-10		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	
25	Prey Ou Kranhoung	Choam Svay	Mean Rith	Sandan	Kampong Thom	20-Aug-10		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	
26	Prey Rong Khnong ²⁶	Beng	Sraeung	Prasat Sambour	Kampong Thom			√	√	√	√	√	√	√				
27	Prey Srae Pring	Srae Pring	Sochet	Sandan	Kampong Thom	20-Aug-10		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	
28	Prey Tatey ²⁶	Kanti	Mean Rith	Sandan	Kampong Thom			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	

No.	CF Name	Location				Accreditation Date	Steps of CF Establishment ²⁵											
		Village	Commune	District	Province		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
29	Prey Tayong ²⁶	Chhuk Rumduol	Ti Pou	Santuk	Kampong Thom			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
30	Prey Tboung Damrey ²⁶	Chong Da	Tboung Krapeu	Santuk	Kampong Thom			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
31	Prey Trapeang Sandan ²⁶	Trapeang Trom	Ti Pou	Santuk	Kampong Thom			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
32	Samaki	Ton Soang	Siem Bouk	Siem Bouk	Stung Treng													
33	Samaki Trapeang Tontuem ²⁶	Trapeang Tontuem	Romtum	Rovieng	Preah Vihear			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
34	Sambo ²⁶	Sambour	Sambour	Prasat Sambour	Kampong Thom			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
35	Srey Yol ²⁶	Trapeang Chruk	Sambour	Prasat Sambour	Kampong Thom			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
36	Trapeang L'peak ²⁶	Nipech ka	Nipech	Kampong Svay	Kampong Thom			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
37	Trapeang Prey ²⁶	Trapeang Sala	Chhuk	Prasat Sambour	Kampong Thom			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
38	Trapeang Rong ²⁶	Prey Tob, Koun Tnaot, Trapeang Areaks	Chey,Chey	Kampong Svay	Kampong Thom			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
39	Phnom Chum Tok Sat (Chhvang)	Chhvang	Sam Ang	Thala Barivat	Stung Treng			√	√	√	√	√						



ANNEX X. ORGANIZATIONAL CHARTS

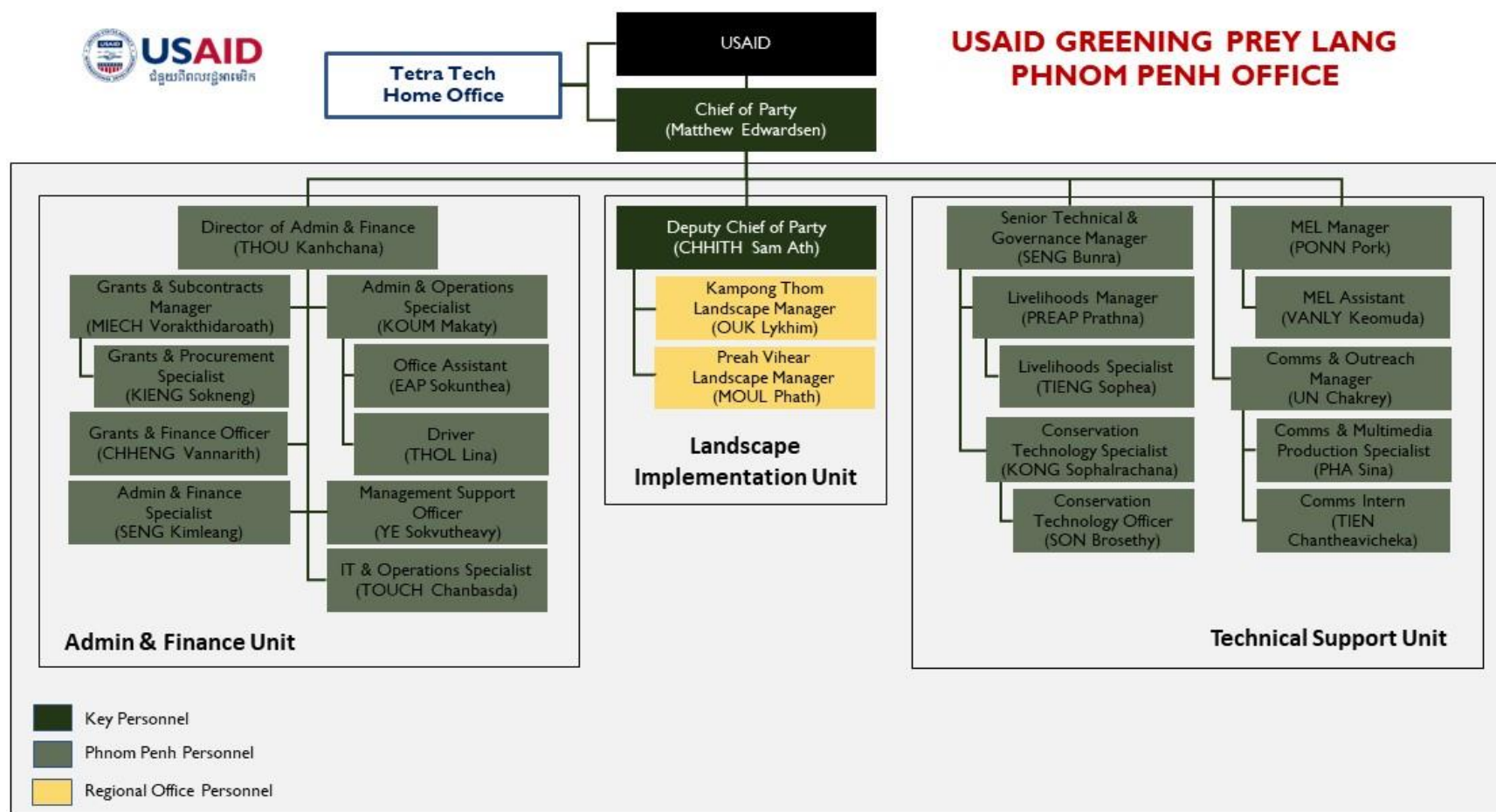


Figure 5: Phnom Penh Office organization chart

USAID GREENING PREY LANG KAMPONG THOM LANDSCAPE OFFICE

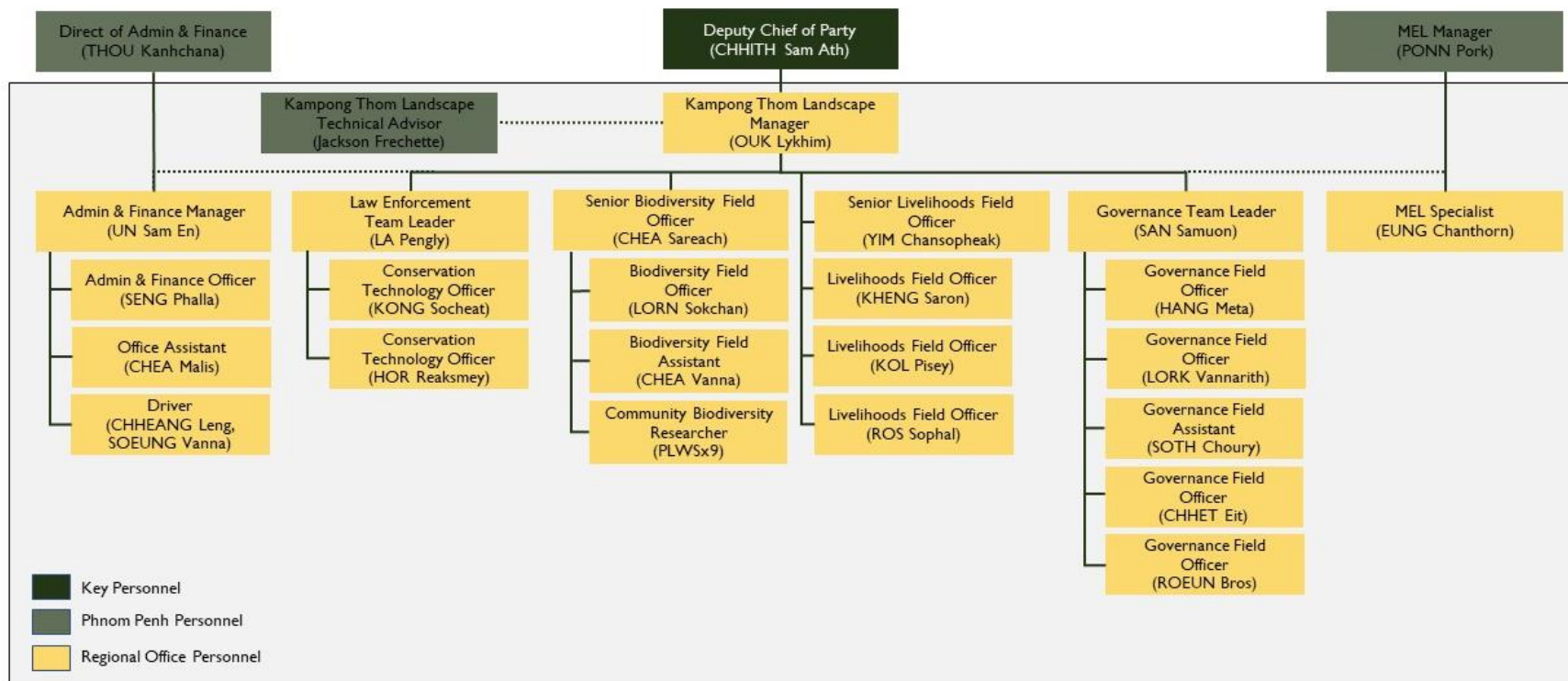


Figure 6: Kampong Thom Landscape Office organization chart

USAID GREENING PREY LANG PREAH VIHEAR LANDSCAPE OFFICE

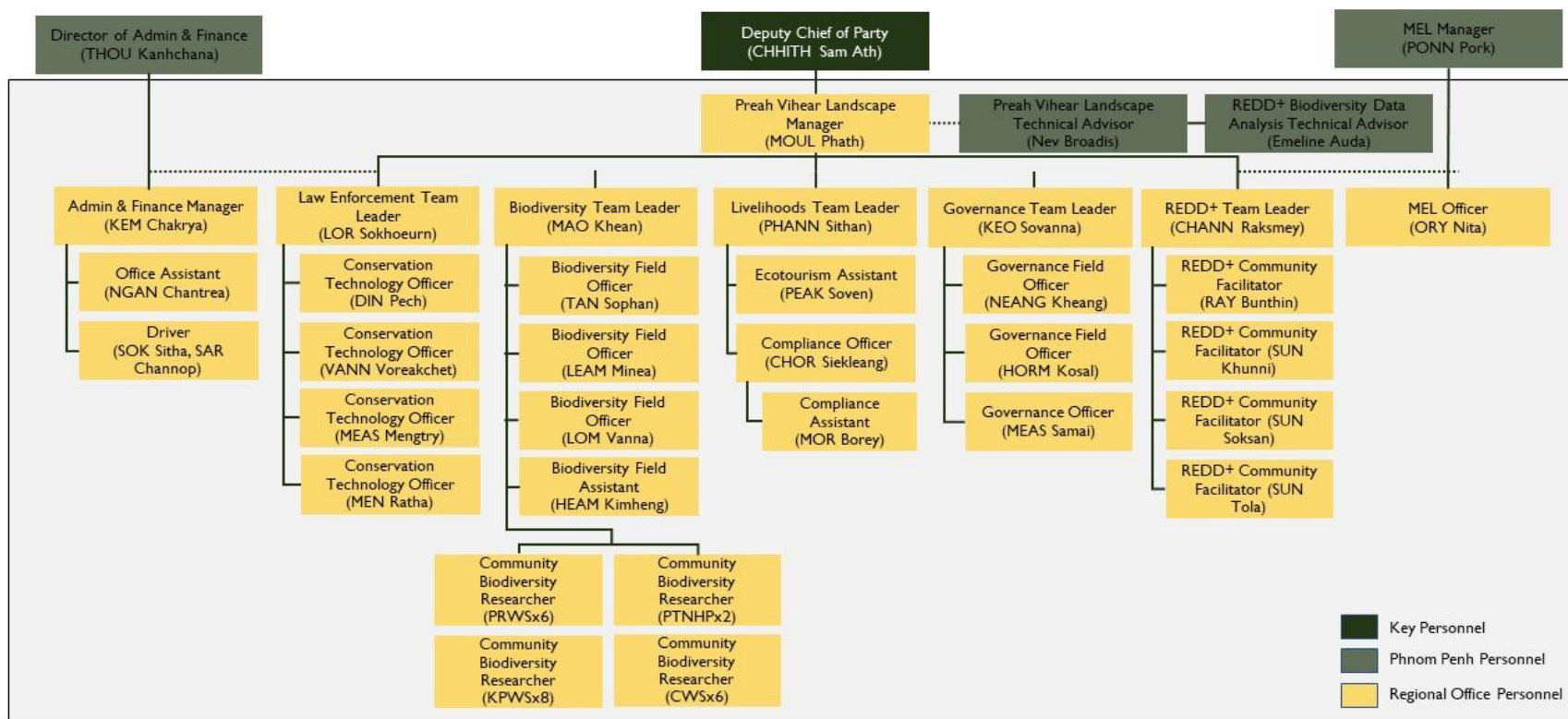


Figure 7: Preah Vihear Landscape Office organization chart

ANNEX XII. ELECTRONIC DOCUMENTS

TABLE 14: LIST OF ELECTRONIC DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED DURING YEAR THREE

Document Name	File Type	Date Submitted
USAID GPL Weekly Bulletin September 28-October 2, 2020	DOC	10/5/2020
USAID GPL Weekly Bulletin October 5-9, 2020	DOC	10/12/2020
USAID GPL Weekly Bulletin October 12-16, 2020	DOC	10/19/2020
USAID GPL Weekly Bulletin October 19-23, 2020	DOC	10/26/2020
USAID GPL Key Upcoming Activities November 3-18, 2020	DOC	11/1/2020
USAID GPL Weekly Bulletin November 2-6, 2020	DOC	11/9/2020
USAID Greening Prey Lang Annual Report #2	PDF	11/14/2020
USAID GPL Weekly Bulletin November 9-13, 2020	DOC	11/16/2020
USAID GPL Weekly Bulletin November 16-20, 2020	DOC	11/23/2020
USAID GPL Weekly Bulletin November 23-27, 2020	DOC	11/30/2020
USAID GPL Grants Manual Revision	DOC	12/4/2020
USAID GPL Weekly Bulletin November 30-December 4, 2020	DOC	12/7/2020
USAID GPL Weekly Bulletin December 7-11, 2020	DOC	12/14/2020
USAID GPL Weekly Bulletin December 14-18, 2020	DOC	12/21/2020
USAID GPL Weekly Bulletin December 21-25, 2020	DOC	12/28/2020

Document Name	File Type	Date Submitted
USAID GPL Weekly Bulletin December 28-January 1, 2021	DOC	01/04/2021
USAID GPL Law Enforcement Evaluation	PDF	01/06/2021
USAID GPL Analysis of the University of Maryland Global Forest Change Datasets	PDF	01/06/2021
USAID GPL Weekly Bulletin January 4-8, 2021	DOC	01/11/2021
USAID GPL Weekly Bulletin January 11-15, 2021	DOC	01/18/2021
USAID GPL Weekly Bulletin January 18-22, 2021	DOC	01/25/2021
USAID GPL Weekly Bulletin January 25-29, 2021	DOC	02/01/2021
USAID Greening Prey Lang First Quarter Report FY21	PDF	02/03/2021
USAID GPL Weekly Bulletin February 1-5, 2021	DOC	02/08/2021
USAID GPL Weekly Bulletin February 8-12, 2021	DOC	02/15/2021
USAID GPL Weekly Bulletin February 15-19, 2021	DOC	02/22/2021
USAID GPL Weekly Bulletin February 22-26, 2021	DOC	03/01/2021
USAID GPL Weekly Bulletin March 1-5, 2021	DOC	03/08/2021
USAID GPL Weekly Bulletin March 8-12, 2021	DOC	03/15/2021
USAID GPL Weekly Bulletin March 15-19, 2021	DOC	03/22/2021
USAID GPL Mel Plan Update March 2021	DOC	03/25/2021

Document Name	File Type	Date Submitted
USAID GPL Weekly Bulletin March 22-29, 2021	DOC	03/29/2021
USAID Greening Prey Lang Grant Program Fact Sheet	DOC	04/01/2021
USAID GPL Weekly Bulletin March 3-April 2, 2021	DOC	04/05/2021
USAID GPL Weekly Bulletin April 5-9, 2021	DOC	04/12/2021
USAID GPL Upcoming Activities April 19-28, 2021	DOC	04/19/2021
USAID GPL Weekly Bulletin April 19-23, 2021	DOC	04/26/2021
USAID Greening Prey Lang Second Quarter Report FY21	PDF	04/30/2021
USAID GPL Weekly Bulletin April 26-30, 2021	DOC	05/03/2021
USAID GPL Weekly Bulletin May 3-7, 2021	DOC	05/10/2021
USAID GPL Weekly Bulletin May 10-14, 2021	DOC	05/17/2021
USAID GPL Weekly Bulletin May 17-21, 2021	DOC	05/24/2021
USAID GPL Weekly Bulletin May 24-28, 2021	DOC	05/31/2021
USAID GPL Weekly Bulletin May 31-June 4, 2021	DOC	06/07/2021
USAID GPL Weekly Bulletin June 7-11, 2021	DOC	06/14/2021
USAID GPL Weekly Bulletin June 14-17, 2021	DOC	06/21/2021
USAID GPL Weekly Bulletin June 21-25, 2021	DOC	06/28/2021

Document Name	File Type	Date Submitted
USAID GPL Weekly Bulletin June 28-July 2, 2021	DOC	07/05/2021
USAID GPL Weekly Bulletin July 5-9, 2021	DOC	07/12/2021
USAID GPL Weekly Bulletin July 12-16, 2021	DOC	07/19/2021
USAID GPL Weekly Bulletin July 19-23, 2021	DOC	07/26/2021
USAID GPL Weekly Bulletin July 26-30, 2021	DOC	08/02/2021
USAID GPL Weekly Bulletin August 2-8, 2021	DOC	08/09/2021
USAID GPL Weekly Bulletin August 9-13, 2021	DOC	08/16/2021
USAID Greening Prey Lang Angkor Plywood Report	DOC	08/19/2021
USAID GPL Weekly Bulletin August 16-20, 2021	DOC	08/23/2021
USAID GPL Weekly Bulletin August 24-27, 2021	DOC	08/30/2021
USAID Greening Prey Lang Year Four Work Plan	DOC	08/30/2021
USAID GPL Weekly Bulletin August 30-September 3, 2021	DOC	09/06/2021
USAID GPL Weekly Bulletin September 6-10, 2021	DOC	09/13/2021
USAID GPL Weekly Bulletin September 13-17, 2021	DOC	09/20/2021
USAID GPL Weekly Bulletin September 20-24, 2021	DOC	09/27/2021

ANNEX XIII. ELECTRONIC DATASETS

TABLE 15: LIST OF ELECTRONIC DATASETS SUBMITTED DURING YEAR THREE

Dataset	File Type	Date Submitted
USAID Greening Prey Lang FY20 fourth quarter participant training data	USAID TEAMS input	12/08/2020
USAID Greening Prey Lang FY20 indicator progress data	USAID DIS input	11/11/2020
USAID Greening Prey Lang FY21 first quarter participant training data	USAID TEAMS input	03/10/2021
USAID Greening Prey Lang FY21 second quarter participant training data	USAID TEAMS input	05/17/2021
USAID Greening Prey Lang FY21 third quarter participant training data	USAID TEAMS input	09/22/2021

ANNEX XIV. ACTIVITY VISUAL STORIES

SUSTAINABLE WILD HONEY HARVESTING

Improving community livelihoods and reducing threats on forests and wildlife

Travelling around 60 km from the Kratie town and crossing the Mekong River on a small wooden boat for a fare of 2,500 Khmer riels (US \$ 0.63), our USAID Greening Prey Lang team reached Tonsorng Thlak village to meet Mr. Ek Sovanna. Ek Sovanna was born and grew up in the village at a time when it was shrouded by forest and barely even had walking paths. It is in this same village that Sovanna got married just a month before establishing a community-based enterprise (CBE) for the Prasat Teuk Khmao community forest (CF) wild honey collection group in March 2018 with support from Non-Timber Forest Products-Exchange Program (NTFP-EP).



Mr. Ek Sovanna is photographed with his wife and daughters at his home in Tonsorng Thlak village, Sambo district, Kratie province.

Now as a 33-year-old father with two children and the leader of his wild honey CBE, Sovanna is supporting his community with sustainable wild honey harvest and sales. He collects sustainably harvested wild honey from community members to sell to potential buyers, the majority of whom are in Phnom Penh. He has to transport the wild honey himself to the buyers far away from home, usually via taxi. Before the CBE was established, the community collected wild honey only to find themselves unable to find markets in which to sell it, leaving most of them no choice but to venture into the forest for logging and poaching to feed their families.

“The forest and wild honey are abundant here. I established this wild honey CBE because I wanted to help my community to be able to sell their wild honey and earn a decent living”, said Sovanna, who sees how sustainable wild honey harvesting can contribute to the improvement of livelihoods of community members and how the forest can be protected when people in his community are better off with alternative jobs rather than logging and poaching. “With the income from selling wild honey, they will stop logging and poaching activities”, he added.



Wild honeycomb in Prasat Teuk Khmao community forest, Kratie province. © Kouy Socheat / NTFP-EP

Sovanna's CBE trades the sustainably harvested wild honey to companies, wholesalers, and household consumers with a profit margin of around US \$5 a liter, with community members normally selling to him at about US \$15 a liter. His CBE can collect and trade up to two tons of wild honey each year, despite some hiccups encountered during the CBE's incubation period in 2018 since the CBE was not yet well known among potential buyers.



Wild honey is ready to be packaged for customers. © Kouy Socheat / NTFP-EP

Sovanna and the **41** members of the CBE, including three women, have been receiving capacity building support from NTFP-EP funded by USAID Greening Prey Lang on sustainable wild honey collection techniques, quality control, and marketing their wild honey to potential customers. “My members’ livelihoods are better now and some of them even save up to US \$2,000 a year from selling wild honey,” claimed Sovanna.

RESILIENCE AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE

Cyclical farming along the Mekong River

With natural resources being depleted at an alarming rate and impacts to forest resources being exacerbated by climate change, natural resource-dependent villagers and subsistence farmers living on Koh Tnaot island in the Mekong River in Sambo district, Kratie province, are now turning to cyclical farming for their livelihoods. Cyclical farming, an innovative farming method that utilizes the interdependency of different agricultural activities to maximize farming yields and benefits for better profit, was first introduced to villagers on Koh Tnaot island in 2018 when Cambodian Rural Development Team (CRDT) got support from local authorities to set up the Koh Tnaot demonstration farm for farmers to practice cyclical farming techniques.



Chickens are raised in pens at Koh Tnaot demonstration farm. © Pha Sina / USAID Greening Prey Lang

This demonstration farm is a place for practical learning for farmers from 11 nearby villages. In cyclical farming, each farming activity can be used to support other farming activities. For example, chickens' droppings can be used with compost to fertilize vegetables and rotted vegetables can be used to supplement feed for chickens. Another benefit of cyclical farming is that farmers don't need a big plot of land to practice the technique. To support the daily functioning of the demonstration farm, USAID Greening Prey Lang provided a small grant to CRDT to equip 242 farmers with cyclical farming knowledge and necessary equipment.



Farmers learn to make compost at Koh Tnaot demonstration farm. © CRDT

Mrs. Dong Chantrea, a 29-year-old mother of two, usually left the chicken raising to her husband. She didn't know much about how to raise chicken and barely participated in caring for her homegrown chickens. However, Chantrea was selected to be one of the farmers to receive training at the Koh Tnaot, and she learned how to raise chickens for local markets. Applying what she learned from the demonstration farm, she has seen better results from her chicken husbandry. Chantrea, who used to get very little money from selling a few homegrown chickens, now earns a decent income from selling market-scale chickens to local markets.



Mrs. Dong Chantrea feeds here chickens in the chicken pens set up at her home.

"I used the money I made from selling the chickens to cover my family expenses. I also used the money to expand my chicken pens and pay for the vaccination of my cows. Without the money I earned from

selling the chickens, I would have faced difficulties,” said Chantrea, who manages to raise three cycles of chickens for sale each year, earning 1,400,000 Khmer riels (US \$350) in 2021 after setting aside the chickens she cooked for the daily meals for her family and guests who came to stay at her community home stay.



Chickens eat their feed that Mrs. Chantrea mixes up using homegrown vegetables and minced husk.

In addition to raising her own chickens, Chantrea also helps support and encourage her fellow villagers to adopt climate-smart agricultural practices such as livestock raising and growing vegetation using drip irrigation. Now as a lead farmer who supports 10 other farmers, she has to juggle between her already loaded household chores, her own livestock raising activities, and managing farming activities for her community members.

“As a lead farmer, I want to help the other farmers grow. I want to see them have a decent living,” said Chantrea, who sympathized with her fellow villagers. Chantrea asserted that in the past the villagers migrated to other provinces or other countries to find jobs after their paddy rice harvest. Their migration usually ended up with their children dropping out of school, their homes getting neglected or destroyed, and livestock being lost. “I want to see my community staying together with their children at home in the village, raising chickens, cows and buffalo, and growing vegetables. I want to see their kids going to school,” said the optimistic lead farmer.

For the last few years after the establishment of the Koh Tnaot demonstration farm, Chantrea has seen the changes in her village as many villagers prefer to stay, earning their living by practicing cyclical farming techniques they learned from the farm. All these positive changes in her village come at a time when she also feels the impacts of climate change on her livelihood and her community. Her paddy rice yields have dropped while the expenses for tending the rice field increase. Water levels in the Mekong River drop unexpectedly and the normal seasonal patterns change.

“I also notice that the villagers in my community have reduced their fishing activities in the river, and many of them have given their fishing equipment to the local authorities. I believe when they understand better and fully adopt cyclical farming practices such as growing vegetables and raising chickens, pigs,

cows and buffalo, they will finally quit fishing, particularly illegal fishing. I myself will reduce paddy rice farming and instead focus more on raising chickens and livestock and growing vegetables,” added Chantrea.

WASTE MANAGEMENT, GOOD FOR ECOTOURISM

Improving waste management increases ecotourism income

Koh Samseb community-based ecotourism (CBET) site, established in June 2018 along the Mekong River, has recently attracted both local and international tourists to its beautiful sandy beaches, islands, and flooded forests, as well as for sightings of rare birds and the unforgettable local food cooked by community members. Koh Samseb CBET includes 468 families, 95% of which are indigenous, within Koh Khnhæ, Khsach Leav, and Ponchea villages, Ou Krieng commune, Sambo district, Kratie province. This CBET has become a strong argument for these families, who have traditionally been dependent on fishing, to change the face of their community.



Tents are set up by visitors on the Mekong's sanding beach at Koh Samseb CBET.

Koh Samseb CBET has opened up opportunities for community members to earn extra income by providing ecotourism services such as boat rentals, food and accommodation, camping, birding, and sightseeing to visitors. In return for these opportunities, however, the CBET members have had to roll up their sleeves and get to work to keep their villages clean, and most importantly, to safeguard the Mekong River's biodiversity from further destruction, if they wish to see a growing number of tourists.

Mr. Khut Sam Ol, the 38-year-old chief of Koh Sam Seb CBET, was born, grew up, and settled down in the area with his first wife. After losing her to illness in 2013, he moved with his two daughters to Stung Treng, although his thoughts were always with his home. Eventually, he returned to Koh Samseb to join his fellow community members to stop the depletion of natural resources and help improve local livelihoods. Sam Ol, now remarried with two more daughters, never neglects the importance of proper waste management and the protection of the Mekong's remaining rare mega fish species for the younger generation.



Mr. Khut Sam Ol (left) and a member of the ecotourism community chat over tea at Koh Sam Seb. © Sina Pha / USAID Greening Prey Lang

“Our CBET committee members are aware that there is still rubbish scattering in the villages and it is problematic to have rubbish in an ecotourism site like ours”, said Sam Ol, who is leading waste management efforts in his community. To support Sam Ol’s endeavor to keep his CBET clean, USAID Greening Prey Lang and Non-Timber Forest Product-Exchange Program (NTFP-EP) provide technical support on waste management to the CBET members, erected two incinerators, and provided 18 rubbish bins made of recycled car wheels at key locations in the three villages.



A young villager at Koh Samseb CBET puts rubbish into a bin provided by USAID Greening Prey Lang. © Sina Pha / USAID Greening Prey Lang



Members of the Koh Sambset CBET waste management team put rubbish they collect from the villages into an incinerator provided by USAID Greening Prey Lang. © Sina Pha / USAID Greening Prey Lang

Sam Ol and his fellow CBET members have also been conducting awareness raising about waste management to villagers and is noticing the villagers' changing attitudes toward waste management. "Before we raised awareness on waste management, my fellow villagers just threw their rubbish randomly, usually into the Mekong River. But now they can sort their rubbish, neatly package it, and place it in suitable places," affirmed Sam Ol. He also stressed the benefits of having the incinerators and rubbish bins to curb waste while ensuring effective roles of community waste management committees and strong participation from the local authorities and citizens to ensure a clean and healthy riverine community. "Without the rubbish bins, my fellow villagers would not know where to place their rubbish. And without their and the authorities' engagement, our waste management efforts would not be possible," added Sam Ol.

ANNEX XV. USAID GREENING PREY LANG COVID-19 POLICIES



Memorandum

Ref: USAID GPL I-005
To: All USAID Greening Prey Lang (USAID GPL) Staff
From: Matthew Edwardsen, Chief of Party, USAID GPL
Subject: COVID-19 Operations and Management Policy
Date: 16 March 2020



To ensure the safety of USAID GPL staff and beneficiaries the following operations and management policies related to the ongoing COVID-19 outbreak in Cambodia are effective until further notice.

COVID-19 GPL Phnom Penh, Kampong Thom, and Preah Vihear Office Policies

- Staff are not permitted to come to the office if they are experiencing any symptoms of respiratory illness. This includes coughing, sneezing, runny nose, fever, sore throat, or a headache. Staff should seek medical attention if they are experiencing any of these symptoms and inform their supervisor. Staff are only permitted to return to the office once they have been free of any symptoms for a minimum of 24 hours.
- Staff are required to practice social distancing at all times. Staff should maintain a minimum distance of 1.5 meters from other individuals.
- Staff are permitted to work from home following consultation with their supervisor. Staff working from home must adhere to an approved home-based work schedule.
- Only USAID GPL staff and approved guards are permitted to enter USAID GPL offices. No vendors, beneficiaries, partners, etc. are allowed to enter a USAID GPL office.
- Under no circumstances are employees allowed to have their children, spouses, or any other family members come to any USAID GPL office.

COVID-19 Meeting, Workshop, Training, and Site Visit Policies

- Effective March 17, 2020 all USAID GPL field activities are suspended unless approved on a case by case basis by the COP.
- Social distancing is required at all meetings, workshops, trainings, and site visits. The minimum distance that should be maintained is 1.5 meter.
- Whenever possible meetings, workshops, trainings, and site visits should be conducted virtually.

COVID 19 Travel Policies

- Staff are not permitted to use taxis, tuk-tuks, or any other means of public transportation for work related activities.
- Only USAID GPL motobikes or vehicles may be used for work related activities.
- Staff returning to Cambodia from any foreign country are required to self-isolate for a period of 14 days before returning to the office or meeting with any USAID GPL beneficiary.
- If staff do not feel comfortable traveling for any work related activities they should inform their supervisor and accommodations will be made.

USAID Greening Prey Lang
Phnom Penh Center, Block F, 5th floor, Room 571, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
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Memorandum

Ref: USAID GPL I-006
To: All USAID Greening Prey Lang (USAID GPL) Staff
From: Matthew Edwardsen, Chief of Party, USAID GPL *Matthew Edwardsen*
Subject: COVID-19 Gradual Restart of USAID GPL Activities
Date: 8 May 2020

Due to the progress made in Cambodia on combatting COVID-19 USAID GPL will gradually restart project field activities. The gradual restart will be guided by the following principles and will be executed with extreme caution. Participation by USAID GPL staff in office and field activities remains voluntary.

COVID-19 Gradual Restart Office Policies

- Staff are not permitted to come to the office if they are experiencing any symptoms of respiratory illness. This includes coughing, sneezing, runny nose, fever, sore throat, or a headache. Staff should seek medical attention if they are experiencing any of these symptoms and inform their supervisor. Staff are only permitted to return to the office once they have been free of any symptoms for a minimum of 24 hours.
- Staff are required to practice social distancing at all times. Staff should maintain a minimum distance of 2.0 meters from other individuals.
- Each USAID GPL office will establish a staffing density plan to ensure adequate social distancing is taking place within each office. This plan will require certain staff to work from home to ensure adequate social distancing of staff in the office.
- Staff are permitted to work from home following consultation with their supervisor. Staff working from home must adhere to an approved home-based work schedule.
- Only USAID GPL staff and approved guards are permitted to enter USAID GPL offices. No vendors, beneficiaries, partners, etc. are allowed to enter a USAID GPL office unless prior authorization is provided by the Chief of Party.
- Under no circumstances are employees allowed to have their children, spouse, or any other family members come to any USAID GPL office.

COVID-19 Gradual Restart Meeting, Workshop, Training, and Site Visit Policies

- No workshops or trainings may be held with communities unless written authorization is provided by the Ministry of Environment.
- Attendance at any function by USAID GPL staff requires social distancing. The minimum social distance that should be maintained is 2.0 meter.
- Whenever possible meetings, workshops, trainings, and site visits should be conducted virtually.

COVID 19 Gradual Restart Travel Policies

- Staff are not permitted to use taxis, tuk-tuks, or any other means of public transportation for work related activities. USAID GPL will provide chartered transportation to and from field offices for all staff.
- Staff returning to Cambodia from any foreign country are required to self-isolate for a period of 14 days before returning to the office or meeting with any USAID GPL beneficiary.
- If staff do not feel comfortable traveling for any work related activities they should inform their supervisor and accommodations will be made.

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Memorandum

Ref: USAID GPL I-005
To: All USAID Greening Prey Lang (GPL) Staff
From: Matthew Edwardsen, Chief of Party, USAID GPL
Subject: COVID-19 Operation and Management Policy
Date: 18 March 2021 (Revision #1)



To ensure the safety of USAID GPL staff and beneficiaries the following mandatory operations and management policies related to the COVID-19 pandemic are effective until further notice. Adherence to these policies is mandatory for all USAID GPL staff.

USAID GPL staff must also adhere to all Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) COVID-19 laws and regulations. Special consideration must be paid to the requirements outlined in Sub-Decree 37 *Health Measures to Curb the Spread of COVID-19 and Other Deadly Infections Diseases* dated 12 March 2021.

The requirements set forth in this memorandum are effective until further notice.

COVID-19 Office Policies

- Staff are not permitted to come to the office if they are experiencing any symptoms of respiratory illness. This includes coughing, sneezing, runny nose, fever, sore throat, or headache. Staff should seek medical attention if they are experiencing any of these symptoms and inform their supervisor. Staff are only permitted to return to the office once they have been free of any symptoms for a minimum of 24 hours and have visited a doctor to receive a professional diagnosis.
- Staff must immediately report any possible direct and indirect contact with active COVID-19 cases to their supervisor and competent RGC health officials. Staff are required to follow all RGC directives related to testing, treatment, and quarantine.
- Staff must submit to temperature screening before entering a USAID GPL office.
- Face masks must be worn by all staff at all times while in the office.
- Staff must practice social distancing at all times. Staff must maintain a minimum distance of 1.5 meters from their co-workers at all times.
- Hand Sanitizer dispensers must be placed in prominent locations around the USAID GPL offices.
- USAID GPL offices must be well ventilated. Windows and doors must remain open and fans should be used to ensure adequate ventilation.
- Pursuant to guidelines provided by the RGC, USAID GPL staff should not participate wedding ceremonies, parties, or religious gathering. USAID GPL staff should also refrain from any other location where risk of COVID-19 transmission is heightened.
- Staff should avoid the Three C's. Those are Crowded Places, Close Contact Settings, and Confined and Enclosed Spaces.
- Only USAID GPL staff and approved guards are permitted to enter USAID GPL offices. No vendors, beneficiaries, partners, etc. are allowed to enter a USAID GPL office.
- Under no circumstances are USAID GPL staff allowed to have their children, spouses, or any other family members come to any USAID GPL office.

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COVID-19 Meetings, Workshops, Trainings, and Field Activities Policies

- Only essential external meetings, trainings, workshops and field activities are permitted and must have the correct approvals for participants based on recent provincial notifications from provincial governors or local authorities
- Any participant in a GPL sponsored activity must certify on the sign in sheet that *s/he is not suspected of having COVID-19, has not been in direct or indirect contact with COVID-19 patient, and is not person under quarantine requirement*. Activity organizers must specifically ask these questions to all participants before any activity begins. If a participant will not answer or answers positively to any of these points they will not be allowed to participate in the event.
- All activities must follow the following COVID-19 precautionary measures:
 - Face masks must be worn at all times
 - Social distancing of 1.5 meters must be maintained at all times
 - Refreshments and meals must be provided in shifts to avoid crowding
 - Hand washing and/or hand sanitizer must be available
 - Temperature screening must be conducted for all internal activities
- Whenever possible meetings, workshops, trainings, and site visits should be conducted virtually.

COVID-19 Travel Policies

- Staff are encouraged to use their own vehicles and/or motorbikes when commuting to/from work.
- Staff are not permitted to use taxis, rented vehicles, tuk-tuks, or any other means of public transportation for work related travel.
- USAID GPL staff travelling in vehicles must ensure sufficient ventilation. All vehicle occupants must wear face masks. Vehicles may transport a maximum of four occupants inclusive of the driver. Passengers must maintain strict hygiene compliance. This includes no eating or drinking in vehicles and covering coughs and sneezes with elbow/arm.
- Personal vehicle use for work-related travel will be permitted on case by case basis. Prior approval by the Chief of Party is required. Reimbursement will be based on the existing USAID GPL travel allowance rates. USAID GPL will not be liable or responsible for direct, indirect, incidental, punitive, or consequential damages caused to personal vehicles used during work-related travel.
- Only USAID GPL motorbikes or vehicles may be used for work activities. Only one person is permitted per motorbike with the exception of Community Biodiversity Researches in Preah Vihear.
- If staff do not feel comfortable traveling for any work related activities they should inform their supervisor and accommodations will be made.

NOTES

ⁱ Royal Government of Cambodia. (2016). Sub-Decree on Establishment of Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary. May 9, 2016.

ⁱⁱ Royal Government of Cambodia. (2008). Protected Area Law. January 4, 2008.

ⁱⁱⁱ Royal Government of Cambodia. (2002). Law on Forestry. August 31, 2002.

^{iv} Royal Government of Cambodia. (2001). Land Law. August 30, 2001.

^v Royal Government of Cambodia. (2006). Sub-Decree on Forest and Non-Timber Forest Products Allowed for Export and Import. November 28, 2006.

^{vi} Royal Government of Cambodia. (2002, 2005, 2008). Law on Forestry, August 31, 2002; Protected Area Law, January 4, 2008; and Prakas on Forest Products and By-Products Prohibited for Harvest, February 14, 2005.

^{vii} Royal Government of Cambodia. (1996, 2001, 2002, 2008). Land Law, August 30, 2001; Law on Forestry, August 31, 2002; Law on Environmental Protection and Natural Resource Management, November 18, 1996; Protected Area Law. January 4, 2008; and Land Law. August 30, 2001.

^{viii} Royal Government of Cambodia. (2011). Sor Chor Nor No. 999 SCN.KS. August 12, 2011.

^{ix} Environmental Justice Atlas. (2017). Think Biotech reforestation concession, Kratie and Stung Treng province, Cambodia. <https://ejatlas.org/conflict/think-biotech-reforestation-concession>

^x Angkor Plywood operates at least four plywood factories (Kampong Cham, Kampong Thom, Kampong Thmor, Kandal) and one sawmill (Think Biotech concession) in Cambodia. Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime. (2021). Forest Crimes in Cambodia: Rings of Illegality in Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary. March 26, 2021.

^{xi} There are three concessions on the border of Prey Lang implicated in timber laundering from illegal logging within the sanctuary, Thy Nga Development and Investment Co., Ltd. (Thy Nga) and PNT Co., Ltd. (PNT) to the west, and Think Biotech (Cambodia) Co., Ltd. (Think Biotech) to the east. In 2017, when commercial timber was no longer readily available within Thy Nga and PNT (as all resin trees had been cut), the concession was transferred to Macle Logistic (Cambodia) Import Export Co., Ltd. (Macle Logistic). Despite a lack of commercial timber within these concessions, in 2018 MAFF issued a new license for sawmill operations and FA authorized timber transport. The only source for timber, now that the concession areas were devoid of commercially viable species, was Prey Lang. Macle Logistic supplies timber to Angkor Plywood. Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime. (2021). Forest Crimes in Cambodia: Rings of Illegality in Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary. March 26, 2021. Pages 29-30, 36. <https://globalinitiative.net/analysis/forest-crimes-cambodia/>

^{xii} Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime. (2021). Forest Crimes in Cambodia. Rings of Illegality in Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary. March 26, 2021. <https://globalinitiative.net/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Forest-crimes-in-Cambodia-Rings-of-illegality-in-Prey-Lang-Wildlife-Sanctuary-GITOC-2021.pdf>

^{xiii} Lu Chu Chang, who is chairman of the board of directors of Think Biotech, is also a co-owner of the Angkor Plywood sawmill, a director of Angkor Plywood, and the president of the Cambodia Timber Industry Association. Mr. Lu, a Taiwanese national, has extensive investment and over 30 years of involvement in the timber trade in Cambodia. Chea Pov, who is a shareholder and director of Think Biotech, is also a co-owner and director of Angkor Plywood, a co-owner of the Angkor Plywood sawmill, and a director of Thy Nga. His foster

mother Choeung Sopheap, who has been in the Cambodian timber business since at least 1995, owns two companies (Pheapimex Group Co., Ltd. and Wu Zhishan Group Co.) that export timber to China and is a co-owner of the Angkor Plywood sawmill located within the Think Biotech concession. His sister is Chea Vuthy, Deputy Secretary General to the Council for the Development of Cambodia

(CDC). Chea Sankthida is a director of Think Biotech and Angkor Plywood, and the daughter of Chea Vuthy and the niece of Chea Pov. Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime. (2021). Forest Crimes in Cambodia: Rings of Illegality in Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary. March 26, 2021. Pages 34-36. <https://globalinitiative.net/analysis/forest-crimes-cambodia/>

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